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*Impression of the seal used by
Joseph Paull in executing the
Deeds of July 4th, 1710 by which he
divided his land among his children.*

JOSEPH PAULL^c

OF

Ilminster, Somerset, England

AND

Some of His

Descendants who have resided in

Philadelphia, Penna.

By

HENRY N. PAUL

1933

PREFACE. 1222061

Concerning Joseph Paull, the Quaker immigrant and founder of the Paul family in Philadelphia, an effort is here made to make reference to all known recorded facts. No personal memoir of him, and but one letter written by him, has come down to us. There is in fact little left but the dry-as-dust records occurring in Deeds, Wills, and other public documents, together with the formal but minutely accurate records of the Quaker Meetings with which he was connected.

Perhaps the recital of these things may be found tedious, but it is my belief that such materials, if examined with sufficient care, may be compelled to yield up some sort of a picture of the man, clothing the dry bones with human flesh. This I have tried to do.

Some years ago I compiled in manuscript a tentative account of various lines of his descendants bearing the name of Paul and hoped to complete it by tracing the female lines also; but this must remain in manuscript, to be completed if at all, by someone else, for it has not been possible for me to give to it the very considerable amount of time required. Accordingly, I am now printing a few copies of such part only of my manuscript as relates to Joseph Paull the immigrant, his son James, and the latter's son John, who was the parent of the brothers, Thomas and James Paul, living in Philadelphia during and after the Revolution from whom our immediate family is descended. Of these two brothers I have endeavored to supply for preservation a full record of the descendants. This much I am now printing for the benefit of my children and grandchildren. I will leave to some of them the extension of this work should it ever seem desirable.

HENRY N. PAUL.

Philadelphia, September 1st, 1932.

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FIRST GENERATION—JOSEPH PAULL THE PENNSYLVANIA IMMIGRANT.

Ancestry.

(1) JOSEPH PAULL was a Sergemaker of Ilminster, Somerset County, England, whence he emigrated to Oxford Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1685, three years after William Penn founded the City of Philadelphia.

Ilminster is in the southwestern part of Somersetshire, about ten miles from Taunton and near to the boundary lines of Devonshire and Dorsetshire. It is a very ancient town with a history reaching back to Saxon times. Especially interesting is its very old parish church. An account of the town and its history has been published by Mr. Street, late Vicar of the Ilminster Church ("The Minister of the Ile," by Rev. James Street, Taunton, 1904).

Pauls live in Ilminster today, and have lived there since early Tudor times, and probably longer. The name in the old records is spelled indifferently, Pol, Poole, Polle, Pawle, Pall, Palle, and no doubt in other ways. One cannot but suspect some confusion or possibly identity with Powell (the Welsh of ap Howell). During the 17th Century the name was usually spelled Paull.

The family seems to have been closely connected with the woolen and cloth making industry during the 16th and 17th centuries. This was and long had been the chief industry not only of Ilminster, but of the other towns in the neighbourhood of Taunton.

With a view to improving this useful art, the great Duke of Somerset in the 16th century brought from the Rhine country a number of German families who were skilled in cloth making, and settled them in various towns in Somersetshire in order that their superior knowledge of the art and mystery of cloth making

might be disseminated through the county. These Germans knew how to make "serge" cloth, with a somewhat different weave from that previously practiced by the English weavers. Thereafter the cloth makers of Somersetshire became "serge makers," and "Taunton serges" found a market not only in England but on the continent. The business was carried on upon a considerable scale. The "Serge-maker," who occupied as we will assume, his long, low, thatched Tudor dwelling on the village street, extended his house to a considerable length and placed in the extension a number of hand looms which were operated by weavers hired from the neighborhood. There was usually a dye house in the rear where the yarn was dyed and often a spinning establishment where the wool-combers and spinners worked. The product of these operations was sold to the "Clothier," of whom there were many in Somersetshire, who in turn sent the cloth to the London or any other convenient market.

Among the Germans who came from the Rhine country to Ilminster during the reign of Edward VI, was Peter Meyer of Stesslingen, Bezirksamt Stockash, Oberrhein. In 1587 his daughter Maria married William Paull, also of Ilminster, who was the Great Grandfather of Joseph. This William Paull was a "clothier," as was his son John. His Grandson William, and Great Grandson Joseph were both "sergemakers." This is the line in which we are interested.

Of John Paull we only know that he was a clothier residing in Dolishwake, a little village one and one-half miles south of Ilminster. He had several children including sons, William and Thomas.

This second William Paull was a "sergemaker." He was also a Church Warden of Ilminster Church during the reign of Charles II. The record of his marriage is of interest. During the Commonwealth an Act of Parliament permitted certain Justices of the Peace to solemnize marriage. This was because so

many of the parish churches were without any clergyman in charge, or because in other places independent ministers who were unacceptable to the parishioners, had been put in charge of the parish churches. At Ilminster, James Strong, who for a time had the living, was particularly obnoxious to many of the town's people.

At Weston, Combe St. Nicholas, five miles distant from Ilminster, lived Henry Bonner, J. P., who was one of these "marrying Justices." His marriage register is preserved among the records of Wells Cathedral, and in it are recorded the large number of marriages which he performed at his house for the fee of six shillings each. But as a favor, or for an additional consideration, he would go elsewhere to perform the ceremony, and he has entered in his registry that on Tuesday, October 23, 1655, he went to Ilminster and there married William Paull and Mary Townsend (spelled Townesind), "both of Ilminster." Of this marriage were born a number of children, including Joseph Paull, the subject of this sketch. After the death of this wife, William Paull married on December 9, 1669, as his second wife, Petronella Somers, this marriage being set down in the records of Ilminster Church.

There is no reason to suppose that William Paull ever became a Quaker, for his name does not occur in their records. Quakers were numerous in Ilminster even before the Restoration of King Charles II. In the year 1659 the Ilminster Meeting numbered 290 persons and among them is found William's brother Thomas. In "Besse's Sufferings" there is a detailed record of the hardships to which his religion subjected Thomas Paull. In 1661 distraint was made upon his goods to the value of £2.5s. for non-attendance at the parish church. In 1662 he was put in jail for attending meeting. The same thing happened in 1670. Later in the same year, being in London, he was taken from meeting and committed to Newgate as a rioter.

Sergemaker and Quaker.

Joseph Paull was born at Ilminster July 14, 1657, and the influence of his uncle Thomas is sufficient to account for his presence as a boy at the Ilminster Quarterly Meeting on 9/4/1674 and 7/4/1675. His name does not again occur in the Ilminster records until 1681. During this interval he was residing at or near Barliscombe in Devonshire. This was also a woollen town and we may assume that his residence there had something to do with this trade. In "Besse's Sufferings" (Vol. 1, page 161), is the record of distress taken from Joseph Paull in the year 1676 for attending meeting at Barliscombe. At this time he must have contracted his friendship with Robert Welsh, a well known Quaker of considerable means who lived about one mile away at Ufculm, and who, when he afterwards wanted an agent to manage his land in West Jersey, chose Joseph Paull, then living in Philadelphia.

At the age of twenty-three Joseph Paull chose a wife. His marriage certificate is recorded in the records of Collumpton (Devon) Meeting as follows:

WHEREAS it hath been an intention of marriage duly published at several meetings of the people of God called Quakers in ye County of Devon & Somerset, between Joseph Paull of Holcombe Rogus in the County of Devon, sergemaker, and Margaret Roberts of Barliscombe in the county aforesaid; and also a certificate from severall friends & Brethren of the meeting of Taunton in the County of Somerset wherein the said Margaret did formerly reside. And in all nothing appearing [contrary to] the prosecution of the said marriage, but a full consent of friends & relations to the same. At the usual meeting place at Collompton in the County of Devon affores'd, the said Joseph Paull and Margaret Roberts did take and declare each other to be husband and wife. The s'd Joseph taking the s'd Margaret by the hand said these words viz: ffriends in [the presence of] the Lord & this assembly of people I doe take thee Marge'rt Roberts to be my wife promising as the Lord shall enable me to be unto thee a faithfull and loving husband till the Lord shall separate us by death. And the s'd Mar'gt having the s'd Joseph by the hand s'd these words viz: ffriends in the presence of the Lord and of this assembly of people I doe take thee Joseph Paull to be my husband promising as the Lord shall enable me to be unto thee a faithfull loving and obedient wife till the Lord shall separate us by death.

IN WITNESS whereof the said Joseph and Marg't have hereunto set their hands this second day 3rd mo. commonly called May 1680.

Joseph Paull	John Peters	James Taylor
Marg't Paull	Andrew Allicot	Thomas Saunders
William Rawlins	Thomas Pearson	Clem't Coleman
John Brice	Christop. Gould	Rich'd Churley
John Predice	Susana Davis	Henry Morde
Anthony Bray	Elizabeth Cole	William Tapscott
Abell Downe	George Old	Henry Tuttings
Thomas ffry	Robt Were	Peter Were
Ralph Whitrow	John Ellis	Rich'd Old

Holcomb Rogus which is given as the residence of Joseph Paull at the time of his marriage is very near Barliscombe. It will be noticed that no others of the name of Paull or of Roberts have signed this document. Social ostracism of this sort was the penalty of adherence to the Quakers.

Shortly after this he returned with his wife to Ilminster and is there recorded among those present at the Ilminster meeting continuously from 1681 to 29/5/1685. This date in the Quaker calendar corresponds to July 29, 1685, and is the last occurrence of his name in the Ilminster meeting records. During this interval two children were born to him whose births are recorded in the records of the Meeting thus—

Anne Paull, daughter of Joseph and Margaret of Ilminster,
born 21-7-1681.

Joseph Paull, son of Joseph and Margaret of Ilminster, born
23-5-1683.

In the same place it is also recorded that Petronella Paull, the wife of William, died 9th, 8 mo. 1678. It may from this be inferred that Joseph's step-mother had become a Quakeress. From other records it appears that "William Paul, sergemaker obiit June 3, 1683."

During the reign of Charles II of England, persecution bore heavily upon the Quakers. They were continuously harassed for their refusal to pay tithes or

take the oath, or for wearing their hats in Court, and especially for attendance upon meeting. All of these hardships they bore without resistance in assertion of their primary tenet of liberty of conscience, the full realization of which in our own times is in no small degree the result of the teachings and practice of George Fox. Their sole, and ultimately effective weapon of defence against intolerance was found in increasing protest, and appeal to the conscience of the world. To this end an extraordinarily complete and detailed record of all their persecutions was kept with that methodical regularity characteristic of all the doings of the Society of Friends. After the times of which we are speaking there was compiled from these records the monumental work known as "Besse's Collection of the Sufferings, etc", to which reference has already been made.

In this work (Vol. 1, p. 621) and also in John Whiting's "Persecution Exposed," is given in some detail the account of the breaking into Ilminster Meeting on the 28th of May, 1682, by Henry Walrond, a notorious persecutor of the Quakers. As a result 31 friends, including "Joseph Paull of Ilminster" were by him arrested and confined in the common gaol at Ilchester, some fifteen miles away.

From the last mentioned work we further learn that "the friends abovesaid from Ilminster and Stoke meetings were had to Bridgewater sessions in the 5th month following (July, 1682) and indicted for a riot by the said Henry Walrond, tried without a jury, and fined 6s. 8d. apiece and committed to gaol until payment; where they remained until 12th month 1683 . . . and then they were released as hereafter in that year will appear" ("Persecution Exposed in Some Memoirs" by John Whiting, 2d ed. London, 1791, pp. 133, 141).

This John Whiting was also imprisoned in the same gaol during part of the above mentioned interval. He also records the following of another prisoner in

the same gaol: "Edward Blinman, Sen. of Shepton Mallet was brought to prison the 29th of October, 1683 for not paying 3s. for three Sundays absence from Church (so-called) by warrant from Francis Paulet, the persecuting Justice of Wells." This Edward Blinman of Shepton Mallet was a Clothier who on May 10, 1682, had obtained from William Penn, who was then making preparations to found his trans-Atlantic colony, a deed for 1000 Acres to be laid out in Pennsylvania. Edward Blinman (or Blendman) never came to Pennsylvania, but his town lots in Philadelphia were designated by his name on Holme's map, and his purchase was subsequently made over to his fellow-prisoner Joseph Paull.

John Whiting in addition to the book just mentioned, wrote another work called "First Publishers of Truth" which lay unpublished for over two hundred years, when it was edited by Norman Penney, and by him published (London, 1907). In this (page 228) there is a list of those Friends in Somersetshire who "not only received the truth but part of the Ministry." In this list, along with others who "had an eminent testimony" is mentioned "Joseph Paull of Ilminster who went to Pennsylvania."

The imprisonments of the Quakers in these days were not always severe. It seems to have rested in the discretion of the gaoler to release trustworthy prisoners on parole for days at a time. This relieved him of the expense of feeding his prisoners, and we accordingly find that several of the prisoners confined in the Ilchester gaol, including Joseph Paull, attended Quarterly Meeting at Marston Magnus 22-1-1682-3 and at Streete 21-4-1683.

After his release from Ilchester gaol his various activities among Friends are of record. Minute Book No. 1 of Ilchester Monthly Meeting has been preserved and gives a picture of the life of a Somersetshire Quaker of this period.

It seems that the Ilminster Register (*i. e.*, the account of Quaker sufferings for conscience sake) had been badly kept. It was demanded back from the local Friends, and they were required to propose a "sufficient person" to keep the Register in the future. Their choice of Joseph Paull as such person was approved by the Monthly Meeting at Ilchester, 30-8-1684.

At the Monthly Meeting at Ilchester the last of the 2nd month 1685 "Joseph Paull giving an account that himself and Francis Wilkins had visited Alex Key touching his disorderly walking as formerly mentioned, he said that he would come to the Monthly Meeting, and also to Friends Meeting at Ilminster, or words to that purpose and that he owned the truth, etc."

Reasons for Emigrating.

Monmouth's Rebellion.

We now come to the year 1685 in which Joseph Paull transported himself and his family to Pennsylvania and became a citizen of Philadelphia, and our inquiry naturally is why he did so. The influences which led to this step are not difficult to determine. The harassing persecution of his sect must be reckoned with, but this alone does not account for what occurred, for this persecution was markedly relaxed in 1685 as soon as James II came to the throne. And among the leading Friends of Somersetshire it was considered an altogether unworthy action to flee to Pennsylvania, as some were doing, merely to avoid the persecution which should be borne for conscience sake.

To another friend who in October, 1682, had made up his mind to go to Pennsylvania, John Whiting writes a very pathetic plea:

O my ancient friend, why wilt thou leave us? My heart is sad, and many more to hear thereof. I did not think thou wouldest have accepted of thy liberty upon any such account. . . . Why wilt thou go away and leave a clog behind thee, to follow after thee as a burthen? I know thou wast formerly very much against going to

New Jersey, and ready to discourage any that were inclined that way; and how is it that thou art now so much for going to Pennsylvania at this time? Not that I am against anyone going thither, so they go clearly, but only at such a time as this, for anyone to go to shun persecution, believing the blessing of God will not attend any such therein; whatever pretence any may make, people will take it no otherwise; which will strengthen the hands of the evildoers, and weaken them that are faithful; and therefore I could not be clear, but lay it before thee as my ancient loving friend; and if thou goest take this as my last farewell, if I see thee no more, who are thy true and loving friend.

From my prison-house at Ilchester { John Whiting
the 13th of the 8th mo. 1682 }

This attitude was one of the adverse influences against which William Penn's enterprise had to contend during its first three years.

Perhaps a further factor encouraging emigration from Ilminster at this time was the great distress into which the woolen trade in the West of England fell, which reached its culmination in the year 1685. A year before this the grand jury of the County of Somerset made a presentment setting forth the "daily sad and lamentable complaints of clothiers of the County of Somerset."

But the altogether dominant event which suddenly changed the life of all the people of Somersetshire in the summer of 1685 was the rebellion of the Protestant Duke of Monmouth, who on June 11 landed at Lyme Regis, only fifteen miles from Ilminster, and began his ill-judged and ill-starred attempt to wrest the throne from his Catholic Uncle. Somerset was full of dissenters of various types, including extreme Protestants who hailed Monmouth as their champion against James, an open adherent of the Roman Church. "King Monmouth," as they called him, promised to sustain the Protestantism of the nation and grant complete tolerance to all, including the Quakers. The peasants, artisans and townspeople from all around flocked to his standard to the number of several thousand. For a month the whole region was in a ferment as the Duke and his adherents marched from town to town gather-

ing an ill-assorted and mostly unarmed and unorganized company of followers. On June 17 this "army" reached Ilminster and went into camp in a field one-half mile north of the town. Whatever may have been the temptation of the Quakers to join the insurgents, to do so was of course wholly in contravention of their fundamental tenet condemning armed resistance. Accordingly we find that the very next day (June 18, 1685) the Quakers of Ilminster and of the neighbourhood met at Gregory Stoke, a few miles away, where they had a large meeting, and where was prepared "A Testimony of Disownment" against Friends joining or abetting the army of the Duke. This testimony Joseph Paull, with many others, signed, thus proclaiming his consistent adherence to Quaker principles.

The rebel army marched on to Taunton, Bridgewater and other towns, until on July 6 came the attempted night surprise and battle on the marshy plain of Sedgemoor. The rebels failed to surprise the royal troops and were decimated, crushed and routed. Great numbers were slain in battle or immediately afterwards slashed to pieces by the sabers of "Kirke's Lambs," as the King's cavalry were nicknamed. The rest of those who had marched with the Duke were herded into the county gaols to await the coming of Judge Jeffreys, most insolent and cruel of Judges. He arrived the following month with a Commission from the King to deliver the gaols of the Western Circuit by the conviction of the culprits who had been taken to the number of over 1500. On August 5 he opened his Court and continued his sessions for about six weeks at Dorchester, Taunton, Exeter and Wells. These proceedings will to the end of time carry the name of the "Bloody Assizes." Nearly all of the prisoners were persuaded to plead guilty under a promise of clemency. Thereupon about half of them were "hung, drawn and quartered." For a month their flesh was dangling from trees and poles around every village in the county. The rest were transported under sentence of

ten years penal servitude to the Islands of Barbadoes and Nevis, where they were compelled to labor as slaves under a tropical sun. Few survived very long.

The Paull family was deeply involved. Nine prisoners of this name were convicted, six of whom were executed. Four Pauls from Ilminster suffered death, their names being Thomas Paull, John Paull, George Paull, and William Paull, the son of John.

Of these, Thomas Paull, who pleaded guilty and was sentenced at Wells was the uncle of Joseph. He was executed at Frome. In Locke's account of "The Western Rebellion" (page 7) it is recorded that this Thomas Paull "was a quaker, a wool-comber who lived in Ilminster and upwards of 60 years of age, and that he often declared that he had not been in the least concerned on either side; but having been taken up on suspicion had imprudently pleaded guilty in hopes of being pardoned. It is said of him that just before he was executed, in a kind of prophetic spirit he foretold the revolution of 1688 exactly as it happened." Another account of the execution of Thomas Paull of Ilminster, giving many details, is found in a letter of Joseph Burd (who was his fellow-prisoner), which is published in the later editions of the "Western Martyrology" (see for example 5th edition, London, 1705, page 220). Burd states that "Thomas Paull was never under the least apprehension of suffering till the very day he was condemned (being uncle to a very great man's Chaplain at Court). The said Chaplain was his chief dependence and promised him a pardon by his interest." Seeing how many persons, who at most had only sold food or supplies to the Duke or cared for the wounded after the battle, were sent to the gallows by Jeffreys, it may readily be believed that Thomas Paull the Quaker spoke the whole truth when he proclaimed his innocence of any act of rebellion.

It would be of great interest to know just what Joseph Paull was doing during these days. He may have been pressing the Chaplain at Court to procure

the promised pardon for his uncle Thomas. Or he may have found it prudent to remain in seclusion for a time. We know, however, that on July 29, 1685, more than three weeks after the battle, he was present, as was his custom, at the Monthly Meeting of Friends at Ilchester. The proceedings were much as usual. It is noted in the records that "the last monthly meeting at Taunton was neglected by reason of the late disturbances there." Two young carpenters, brothers named Parsons, (whose descendants still live in Philadelphia) both of Middlezoy, the village near the field of battle, had their proposals of marriage hastily approved, and were permitted to proceed therein, "the said persons being concerned to transport themselves into the Province of Pennsylvania *in a short time.*" As a matter of fact, doubtless for prudential reasons, we find that quite a number of Somerset people embarked at Bristol for Philadelphia during the weeks immediately succeeding the battle of Sedgemoor.

The ties binding Joseph Paull to the town of his ancestors had suddenly snapped. His parents, including his stepmother, had died some time since. His collateral family had been ruined as the result of the Rebellion. Perhaps he felt that his own neck was not altogether secure, although his presence and actions at Friends meeting compel us to believe that he had not taken an active part in the Rebellion.

At all events we have little difficulty in picturing why on September 10, 1685, he secured a deed from his old friend Edward Blinman for a one-quarter interest in the latter's thousand acres in Pennsylvania,* and made immediate preparations for a journey across the ocean. It did not take him long to convert his chattels into cash and wind up his affairs in Ilminster. A day's journey brought him and his family to Bristol, where doubtless accompanied by friends and acquaintances all bound for Pennsylvania he set sail. By what

*This deed is printed as Appendix A.

ship we do not know, but it is likely to have been the "Unicorn," Thomas Cooper, master, sailing from Bristol, which reached Philadelphia December 16, 1685; for this vessel carried among others the Broadwell family, of whom the daughter Mary was married to Yeamens Gillingham, whose daughter Ann married Henry Paull (*Pennsylvania Magazine*, Vol. 8, page 338). By this ship, or one sailing about the same time, heartsick from the judicial murder of many of his family and friends, but accompanied by his wife and two little children and with high hopes for the future, he made the voyage and reached the Quaker City, then three years old and already numbering 2500 inhabitants.

It is proper here to correct a mistake which has not infrequently been made concerning the emigrant Joseph Paull. Among the persons convicted by Jeffreys at Dorchester at the Dorsetshire assizes, which opened there on September 3, 1685, were a Richard Paull and a Joseph Paull. Their residences are not given, but Dorset was full of Paulls. This Joseph Paull has by some been identified with the Ilminster Quaker who came to Philadelphia. This is an error. The Dorsetshire Joseph Paul had his sentence commuted and was transported to Barbadoes on the "Happy Return" and sold as a convict for account of Sir William Booth along with ninety other rebels transported on the same ship. The receipt for these prisoners is dated Barbadoes, Jan. 8, 1686 (see Hatton's Lists). Obviously this cannot be the man who attended meeting at Ilchester on July 29, 1685, who received his Deed from Blinman on September 10, and who on March 1, 1686, is recorded present at Friends Quarterly Meeting in Philadelphia.*

*There was a Joseph Paull of the Parish of Netherhay, Broadwindsor, Dorset, administration upon whose estate was granted, to his wife Janet on April 26, 1686, and it is likely that this was the Monmouth adherent, and that he died as did many of them shortly after reaching the island of Barbadoes.

Resident of Oxford, Pennsylvania.

The last mentioned record of Joseph Paull, which is the earliest on this side of the Atlantic, occurs in the records of Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting, first day, first month, 1685-6. A strong effort was then in progress to complete the "Great Meeting House" then being erected "in the Center Square, being the middle way betwixt the Delaware River and Schuylkill River" (the square where the Public Buildings now stand). This meeting house was of brick 50 feet long and 36 feet wide. William Penn "was pleased freely to contribute towards the said building 2000 feet of boards and 3000 cedar shingles, as also the stone already dug up at the quarry." "The timber work Andrew Griscom offers himself to the meeting to do, and William Preston the mason and bricklayers work." But the subscriptions lagged and the work was backward. On March first, 1686, the record proceeds: "The business of the meeting in the center being again spoken about, and there appearing a necessity for the getting up the roof to secure the walls, the following friends at the request of the meeting are willing to *lend* the sums under written to carry on the said work, viz:—

William Bowlding	20/
Christor Taylor	£2.
Robert Turner	£3.
Griffith Jones	£3.

and the following friends will *give* the sums mentioned with their names, viz:—

John Bevin	30 Shillings
Joseph Paull	20 Shillings
John Jones	20 Shillings
Richard Whitfield	20 Shillings"

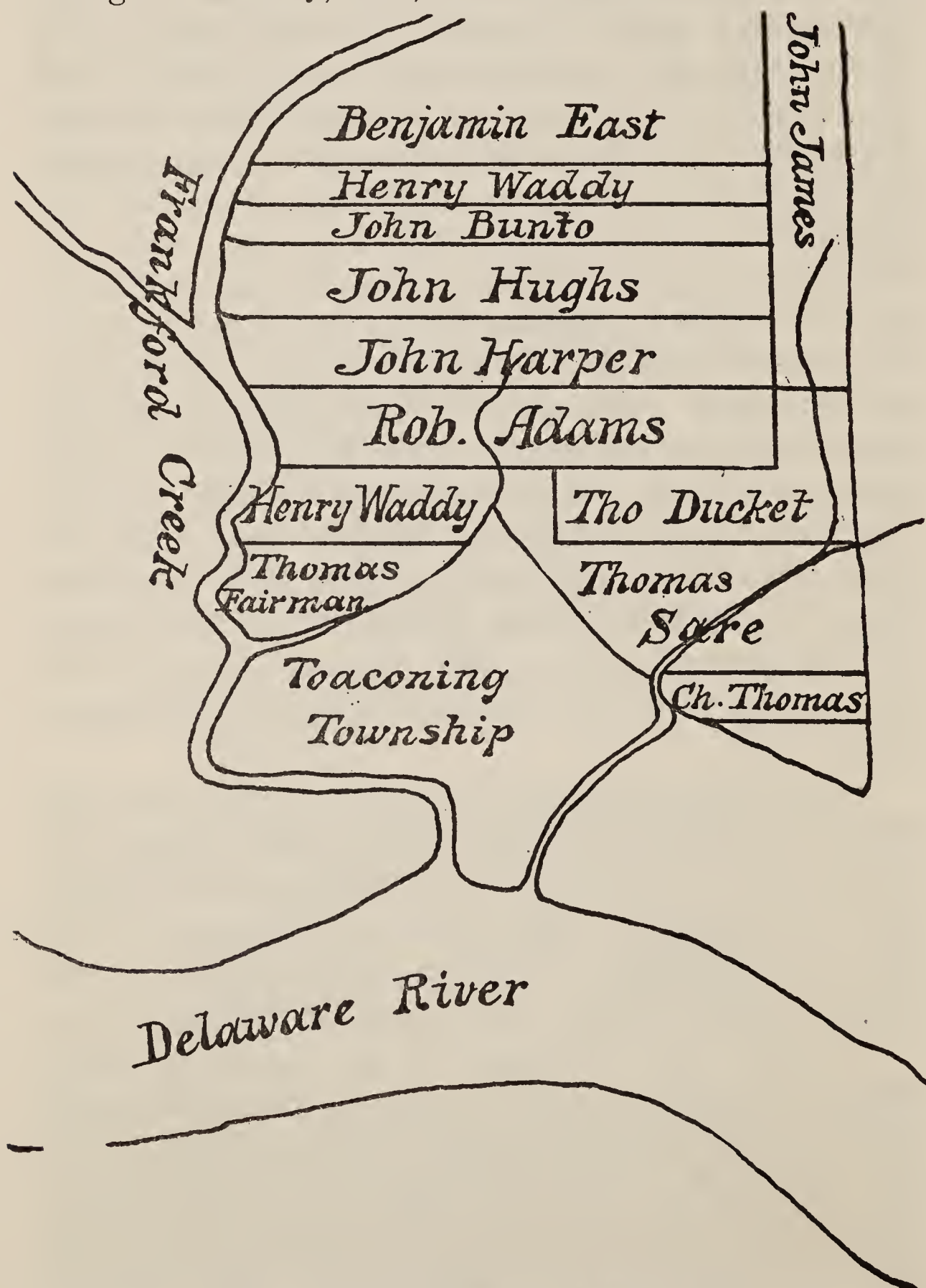
This subscription of Joseph Paull was paid to Thomas Duckett, Treasurer of the meeting, 6th, 10th mo. 1686. It was doubtless his thankoffering for his safe arrival with his wife and children after the perils of Judge Jeffreys and of the stormy voyage across the Atlantic.

Arriving as he did with the winter coming on he and his family must have lodged for a time in the city while making arrangements to take up his land and build his home. Perhaps he stayed at the Pewter Platter on Front Street, then owned by Robert Adams, from whom at this time he purchased his land. For although possessed of a deed entitling him to 250 acres of Edward Blinman's land, he did not at once proceed to have this allotted to him. It was as yet unlocated, and by this time all the available land within a dozen miles or so of the city was taken up. He must therefore either live in the city on the town lot to which he was entitled, or remove far away into unsettled land not as yet purchased from the Indians, or buy land from those who had taken up their rights at an earlier date nearer the city. He chose the latter alternative. A little way up Frankford Creek it is joined by what is called Little Tacony Creek. Both are now little more than drainage canals, foul and unsavory. Then they were beautiful streams running clear through the primeval forest with occasional stretches of meadow land. Between these creeks the land had been taken up on warrants issued to purchasers from William Penn who had arrived in Pennsylvania in 1682. The sketch on the following page shows how the surveys appear on Holme's map.

This land formed the lower part of what was then known as Oxford Township, Philadelphia County. It became part of the City of Philadelphia at the time of the Consolidation in 1854, and now forms part of the 35th ward of the city. The Borough of Frankford was located on the Waddy tract and the Fairman tract.

At the time of which we are speaking Henry Waddy, an early settler, was clearing his farm land of 302 acres and had built his log dwelling house and his barn and sheds. The only road in the neighborhood was the dirt road following the old Indian trail up the river and known as the "King's way" from Philadel-

phia to the Falls of the Delaware. The little creeks which it crossed were not bridged as yet, but must be forded by the traveller. Where the road crossed Frankford Creek there was an island resulting in a shoal ford. This road ran near the lower line of the tract of Henry Waddy, who was the most prominent man of the neighbourhood. He called his establishment "Waddy's Grange." In July, 1683, William Penn issued an order



for the establishment of a Post Office in his house, and appointed him postmaster. He was also “to supply passengers with horses from Philadelphia to New Castle or to the Falls.” (See Watson’s Annals, Vol. 2, p. 391.)

A little nearer the mouth of the creek lived some Swedes owning Taoconing Township, a very unhealthy low lying tract over which the Atlantic City trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad now run on their way from Frankford Junction to the Delaware River Bridge. The Swedes had built a saw mill there before the coming of Penn which was called Frankford Mill.

Just north of Henry Waddy’s land was a larger tract of 495 acres owned by the Robert Adams who kept the Pewter Platter Inn in the city. The portion nearest Frankford Creek he would keep for himself, but the rest he was ready to sell. The purchasers were Joseph Paull and William Buzby who bought respectively 90 and 100 acres apiece. The deeds are dated June 2, 1686 (deed book E 1, Vol. 5, pages 336 and 338). For his 90 acres, constituting the central part of the Adams tract including both banks of Little Tacony Creek, Joseph Paull paid 18 pounds.

Upon this land he settled probably before the date of the deed, employing the fine weather of April and May in erecting his log house 30 feet by 15 feet according to the standard directions issued by William Penn; for on June 7, 1686, the delegates from Oxford Meeting to Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting were Joseph Paull, Robert Adams, John Hart and John Barnes. Indeed there was need for haste in preparing the new home for the minutes of Oxford Meeting further record that on June 23, 1686, “Henry Paul, son of Joseph and Margaret Paul was born in Oxford.”

We may therefore safely assume that during the summer of 1686 the family, now increased to five, were living in their own home in the beautiful little valley through which ran the head waters of Little Tacony

Creek. It was far enough from the Delaware River to be free from the malaria which racked the settlers who occupied the lower lands, and yet near enough to the river to render comparatively easy transportation to the city which at that time was mostly by water craft plying along Frankford Creek and the Delaware River.

The homestead thus established on the west bank of the creek remained in the family for three generations until just before the Revolutionary War. The elder Joseph Paull added 150 acres to it by later purchases * and his son Joseph added 200 acres more. The succeeding purchaser named the place "Glenfield Farm" which name it carried for a hundred years. It was until lately a farming tract owned by Frank Fisher, but it has now passed into the region of the rapidly developing building operations, induced by the opening of the Northeast Boulevard which runs diagonally directly through the tract. On the present map of Philadelphia its bounds may be identified roughly by the lines of Castor Avenue on the west, Battersby Street on the east, Unruh Street on the north and Devereux Street on the south. The old mansion was north of the Boulevard where it crosses the tract and near where Levick Street bridges Little Tacony Creek (or Tackawanna Run as it appears in the city surveys).

In the Buzby deed of 1691 the grantee is described as "Joseph Paul of the Township of Oxford, Clothier." This may mean that in addition to the management of his farm he found opportunity to import cloth from his friends in Somersetshire to be sold in the City of Philadelphia. In a deed dated 1695 (E 2, 319) he described himself as a "worsted-comber," which might indicate that he raised some wool and produced yarns. But in some earlier and in all later deeds he calls himself "Yeoman" from which it may be inferred that the

*August 28, 1691, William Buzby sold to Joseph Paull for £20.0.0 his adjoining 100 acres (E 2, 167), and December 9, 1691, Thomas Duckett sold him for £11.10.0. fifty acres on the other side of the original 90 acres (Ex. Bk. 7, p. 302).

care of his farm was his main, if not his only source of livelihood.

The sole surviving letter of Joseph Paull was written when he was thirty years of age to an elderly friend in Somerset. It is preserved in the Friends' Library at Devonshire House, London (MS. Portfolio 24, No. 11). It reads:

Pennsylvania, Oxford neare Philadelphia the 9 day of the 7 month 87.

Dear Friend D. C.

My deare and unfeigned Love is unto those in the truth, and in it I dearly salute those at this time being in all refreshed in the Remembrance of thee because of that truth which is in thee and in me, in which we have sweet fellowship one with another, blessed be the Lord who hath made us partakers of his blessed power in which we feel life to our souls, and by which our understandings are enlightened to discern the workes of darkness from His works: And by this blessed power we are enabled to stand against this enemy. This is the privilege which all the children of the Lord have, glory to his holy name, and all that keep their privilege, which that we may all do we have need still to take heed.

Deare friend this may acquaint thee that this week our yearly meeting was held at Philadelphia, where many of the Lords people and servants were met, & the Lords power was with us to our great refreshment and enlargement: here are many honest friends who I believe hold just their integrity and do prosper with truth, though some draw back which is the grief of the faithfull as J. M., for one. We have many good meetings in which we injoye the goodness of God, glory to his holy name.

I received thy letter sent by John King's ship, which I was very glad of, and do kindly receive thy Love therein mentioned. I am glad to hear of the prosperity of truth, and friends Liberty to meet without disturbance. The Lord grant that it may continue, if it be his blessed will.

Thy sons have been sick, but are now recovering, as I hear; and many also have binn very sick in the Ague and fever, especially about the River.

I and my wife and family have had but little sickness, blessed be God. We like the country pretty well, although indeed we have met with more than ordinary exercises concerning our servants, yet through the goodness of the Lord unto us we are contented.

It is a plentiful country of corn, and considering the youngness of it, of other things also. I forbear to particularize things because I suppose thy sons have done that.

My deere Love to friends in town, to Elias Osbourn, & to friends in generall, as thee hast opportunity.

I desire to hear from thee as thee hast opportunity.

I and my wife and family are in health. I hope thou art in health, with thy wife.

Our love to my sister Mary Paull. Soe with' our dear Love to thee and thy wife I remain thy Loving friend

JOSEPH PAULL

This letter is written in a well-formed 17th century hand. Unfortunately the half sheet carrying the address has been torn off, so that it is not known who D. C. may be. However it indicates the considerable prosperity of the writer, as is further shown by the extensive investment in land made by him during the next few years.

Landowner and Yeoman.

Some reference to these real estate transactions will now be made.

His purchase from William Busby had given him a very long boundary line with his neighbor to the North, John Harper, running through as yet uncleared and unfenced woodland. Some uncertainty existing as to this line, the following record of its amicable adjustment is of interest:

SURVEY OF A LINE JOSEPH PAUL & JOHN HARPER.	}	Whereas it was agreed upon by a jury of men summoned together at ffrankford on the third day of the seventh month One thousand six hundred and ninety-seven that a straight line between Corner Tree and Corner Tree of Robert Adam's and John Harper's lands should be the Division line between their said lands. These may therefore certify that on the nineteenth day of October following at the request of both Robert Adams and Joseph Paul (Joseph Paul having before in the presence of Edmund Orpwood asked John Harper's consent for the doig thereof) I runn the said line as near the truth as I could, having in company William Buzby, Edmund Orpwood, Richard Buzby, Attwell Wilmerton, and James Hawkins marking the trees with two notches for distinctions sake, whereas the old ones were generally markt but with one notch
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Per me PETER TAYLOR

The course of the above mestioned line is North forty-three degrees Easterly and twenty minutes, according to the best of my understanding

Per me PETER TAYLOR

To understand this document we must bear in mind that although the line between the Robert Adams and John Harper tracts is a straight line ruled upon a map, it was a very common custom for the official surveyors of these rights, under their warrants from the Proprietor, to lay out the tract with some little variation of lines to conform to the lay of the land, any variation in acreage thus created being adjusted between the parties at a fixed rate. The determination of the jury that this long line should be straight from "corner tree to corner tree" had a permanent effect upon the map of the City of Philadelphia. At an early date a straight road was laid out along this line from Frankford Creek to beyond the line of Lower Dublin Township. For over a century this has been known as Castor Road, now Castor Avenue, a fine paved straight thoroughfare running across Cottman Street (the Lower Dublin Line) and on to the Bustleton Turnpike.

Before leaving this subject a still later document on the same subject may be here inserted:

Pensilvania Aprill the 28th : 1704

AGREEMENT JOSEPH PAUL & JOHN HARPER

Forasmuch as some differences have hapned between Joseph Paul and John Harper, both of the Township of Oxford touching a Dividing Line between their Lands adjoining in the said Township, as appears under the hand of Peter Taylor, Surveyor, dated the third day of the Seventh month One thousand Six hundred ninety-seven. Notwithstanding the said parties have jointly agreed and do hereby agree and consent that a straight line between Corner and Corner Trees or Marks be forever continued in a straight line according to the said Peter Taylor's Survey, and the fencing of the same be made supported and at all times coming be upheld and amended by each party in equall halves as occasion shall require, and that further the said John Harper and Joseph Paul do acknowledge agree and consent to hold firm and stable the return of the Jury of Inquiry sate at ffrankfort upon the the premises aforesaid, and being the above named Joseph Paul is at present under some indisposition John Parsons of Philadelphia doth in his behalf become obliged for the true performance of this agreement.

In Witness whereof the parties above have interchangeably sett their hands and Seals the day and year first above written.

Witnesses

Samuel ffinney

Samuel Richardson

JOHN HARPER (Seal)

JOHN PARSONS (Seal)

[Bk. B No. 2, pages 356 and 357 in Dept. of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania.]

Thus far we have referred only to the purchase of the homestead. But in addition to this he purchased 116 acres in Dublin Township from Richard Busby. Also 500 acres in the same township from Samuel Allen. He further acquired 492 acres in Bucks County. This latter was on account of his purchase from Edward Blinman, in connection with which he also owned two town lots and 16 acres of Liberty land. Real estate was in those days almost the only investment. The settlers must have spent much of their time in carrying on real estate transactions, obtaining their surveys and warrants, and perfecting their titles at the Land Office.

The first of these transactions is evidenced by a deed dated November 15, 1695, by which Richard Busby, in consideration of £40., conveyed to Joseph Paull, 100 acres of (unsurveyed) land in Dublin Township. (Book E 2, p. 319.)

This purchase was completed by the issuance of a patent to Joseph Paul dated 4th mo. 8, 1703. The patent was in the name of William Penn as proprietor and recites, "Whereas by my Indenture of Lease and Release bearing date the 29th & 30th days of the 2nd month, April, 1683, I granted to Wm. Puryour and his heirs 1000 acres of land, and the said William granted to Robert Fairman, who constituted Thomas Fairman his attorney, who took up 500 acres of said land in Dublin Township; 100 acres of which Thomas Fairman granted to Richard Willington who granted it to Richard Wastell, who granted it to Richard Busby who by deed dated the 15th day of Nov., 1695, granted said 100 acres to Joseph Paul, his heirs and assigns; which said 100 acres was resurveyed by warrant dated 13th, 2nd mo. last past and found to be situate as afore-said and bounded as follows: Extending from a stake N. W. by Abraham Pratt's land 178 perches to another stake, then S. W. 106 perches to another stake, then by the line of Cheltenham Township

S. E. 178 perches; then by Livezey's land 104 perches to the place of beginning, containing 116 acres; to 100 acres whereof the said Joseph Paul hath right as aforesaid and ten acres more being allowed in measure and requesting to purchase of me the remaining six acres and a confirmation of the whole 116 acres." Therefore the proprietor grants in consideration of £4.10.0 the said 116 acres of land to Joseph Paul at a rental of one silver shilling. [Patent Book A, Vol. 2, page 549.]

In those days Dublin Township was a long strip of land on both sides of the Pennypack (which was at first named Dublin River). It was in 1700 divided into Upper Dublin, Abington (called for a few years Hilltown), and Lower Dublin Townships, of which the two former are now in Montgomery County, while the latter is part of the City of Philadelphia.

On Holme's map is shown Robert Fairman's grant in Dublin Township, covering what is now Fox Chase. The 116 acres thus purchased was the southernmost part of the tract bordering on the shoulder which Cheltenham Township there makes with the City Line. This tract in the division of his lands in 1710 fell to his son John.

His next purchase was made March 4, 1698, and is shown by a deed of that date from "Samuel Allen of Philadelphia, Cordwainer, to Joseph Paull of the City of Philadelphia, Yeoman."

It covers a tract on "Pennipeca Creek" described as follows: Beginning at a corner post of Tryall Holmes' land, thence northeast by the same 480 perches, thence northwest by Nicholas Moore's land 167 perches, thence southwest by a line of trees 480 perches, thence southeast by a street or road 167 perches to the place of beginning, containing and laid out for 500 acres of land. The consideration is named as £45.0.0. [Exemplification, Bk. 7, 194; Do., Bk. E-3, 146.]

This large tract of land is now in Abington Township, north of Jenkintown, crossing the valley. He gave it in 1710 to his youngest son James.

In tracing the purchases thus far described, no reference has been made to the outcome of his original

purchase from Edward Blinman. It must now be explained what became of this.

Purchasers of one thousand acres of land in Pennsylvania were entitled to claim in addition thereto two city lots and sixteen acres of Liberty land. These latter were laid out in Northern Liberties and were in lieu of the liberty of pasturage there originally contemplated.

On October 26, 1686, Joseph Paul recorded his deed from Edward Blinman (Bk. C-2, p. 1) and on November 22 following obtained in regular course a warrant for a survey of the 250 acres therein called for in Bucks County. On January 7, 1688, he sold to Robert Turner of Philadelphia, Merchant, for £2-0-0. the four acres of City Liberty lands to which he was entitled "proportionable to Joseph Paull's 250 acres" purchased from Blinman.

In the meantime he had been in correspondence with Blinman looking towards the purchase of the balance of the latter's 1000 acres. By securing this he would obtain the two choice town lots which on Holme's City Plan stand in the name of "Edward Blardham". These are lot No. 23 running from Front to Second Street, one lot south of High (Market) Street; and lot No. 71 at the northwest corner of Seventh and High Streets. He found that Blinman had already conveyed (probably without receiving the consideration) 250 acres to Thos. Dickerson, and 250 acres to Nathaniel Bryan. But Blinman made an endorsement on his counterpart of the original Deed of Lease and Release, under date of January 23, 1688, undertaking to convey to Joseph Paul for £12.-0-0 the whole of his 1000 acres. At the same time he secured an instrument from Nathaniel Bryan transferring his right to 250 acres to Joseph Paull; but the remaining one-fourth interest outstanding in Thomas Dickerson he apparently could not secure. This Thomas Dickerson was a subscribing witness to the original deed from Blinman to Paull. A tract in Bucks County bears the name of "Thos. Dickerson" on Holme's map. Consequently Joseph Paull

was never able to obtain legal title to but 750 acres of the 1000 acres which Blinman sold him.

Apparently the warrant of 1686 had not been executed, for on May 3, 1688, he secured another warrant for 246 acres in Bucks County to which he secured title.

This he sold in 1697 to George Willard, Sr., of Maple, in Chester Co. The deed is recorded in Bucks Co., Bk. 2, p. 141. It runs from Joseph Paull of Oxford, yeoman, and conveys in consideration of £24. 12s., 246 acres in Southampton Township. There is also the following entry on the record of the Bucks Co. Court:

“At a Court held by Adj 5 day, 8 mo. 1697, a deed of 246 acres of land in fee dated the 1st day of 6th mo. 1697, was delivered by Phineas Pemberton, attorney to Joseph Paul, grantor, unto John Shaw, attorney, to George Willard, grantee.”

In the course of time his deeds from Blinman arrived and were exhibited to the Commissoiners. On February 22, 1690, he made formal application for warrants to take up “the lotts, Liberty land and 492 acres, the said purchase in Bucks, which was granted.” And the same day warrants issued, one granting him 492 acres to be surveyed in Bucks County, another for 8 acres of Liberty land, and another for a city lot. The first thing to be secured was the city lot. On March 1, 1690, the Commissioners ordered “that Joseph Paul have his lott laid out on the front where it fell.” But there was further delay and he did not get his patent for over two years. The original document granting him this lot was in the possession of the late James W. Paul, Jr.*

He shortly afterwards sold this lot for £20.-0-0 to “John Jennett of Phila. Taylor.” The deed is dated November 24, 1693, and is printed in full (Penna. Arch., 2d Ser., Vol. XIX, at page 115). The deed runs from “Joseph Pawle of the Town and County of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania in America. Yeoman.”

*It is dated June 28, 1692, and describes the lot as in width 20 ft. and in length 396 ft. running from Delaware front to Second St. It was separated from Front and Market by one “vacant” lot.

But it was not until June 15, 1702, that he took further steps to secure his as yet unsurveyed and unlocated tract in Bucks. On this day he explained to the Commissioners that his warrant was not yet executed and asked for a new one. This was ordered accordingly "if the other be not surveyed." Two years later the warrant issued—April 19, 1704. On September 23, 1707, he applied for his patent. On June 5, 1708, twenty years after he had paid Blinman for the land, the patent issued to him granting 492 acres in Bucks County at what was called "Plumstead" (Pat. Bk. A, Vol. 4, p. 83). This land in dividing his estate he gave to his sons Henry and John.

He also succeeded in getting his other town lot. Minute Book G of the Commissioners records under date of February 26, 1705, as follows: "The Commissioners granted to J. Paul a warrant dated 22, 12 mo-1690 for taking up the Lotts, which was executed in Front Street and returned, and in High Street also tis said but not returned. J. Paul craves a new warrant on the High St. lott." On April 23, 1705, a return was made to him for this lot. It was at the northwest corner of Seventh and Market. He ultimately gave it to his son Henry.

Why there was this long delay in perfecting his titles can only be surmised. Perhaps he had no immediate use for the land and preferred to hold his rights as an investment. Perhaps he was hoping to acquire the outstanding Dickerson title. In the end he got the 750 acres of land (with the Liberty lots) to which he was clearly entitled; and both town lots to which, although equitably belonging to him, his legal title was not so clear.

To trace the history of this see:

Penna. Arch., 2d Ser., Vol. XIX, pp. 26, 31, 115, 120, 317, 318, 448, 493;

Penna. Arch., 3d Ser., Vols. II and III List of Purchasers of Old Rights;

And the Patents and Deeds recorded in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Phila. County.

Before finally leaving land transactions another must be referred to which connects him with friends in England. There is on record in New Jersey a power of attorney dated March 2, 1692, from "Robert Welsh, late of Uffculm, now of Kentisbeere, County of Devon, Gentleman, to James Jacob, cordwainer, and Joseph Paul, clothier, both of Philadelphia" constituting them his agents to dispose of his one-tenth of a share in West Jersey. This one-tenth share had been conveyed December 24, 1684, by Edward Bylling of London to "Robert Welsh of Uffculm Co. of Devon, gent."

Uffculm is quite near Barliscomb, where Joseph Paull had lived as a young man. In Whiting's "Persecution Exposed" there occurs this reference to Robert Welsh (p. 56). "The begining of the 3rd month this year 1680, George Russel of Barliscomb in Devonshire, an honest innocent man, died a prisoner at Exeter, for his testimony against tithes, in the 80th year of his age. See the testimony concerning him by Robert Welsh another prisoner."

Under this Power of Attorney on August 23, 1697, a warrant was granted "to Jos. Paul ye attorney of ye within mentioned Robert Welsh for 1000 acres being the whole quantity of ye within written deed for the 1st & 2nd taking up."

N. J. Arch. Vol. XXI, pp. 498, 512, 679.

In Assembly and Meeting.

The first and only public office which fell to Joseph Paull was membership in the General Assembly of the Province. This was the year after he arrived. He was one of the six members elected to represent Philadelphia, and as such he attended the Assembly which was held at Philadelphia on the tenth, eleventh and twelfth days of May, 1687. He was present throughout the session. (Votes of the Assembly, Vol. I, p. 40.)

His fellow members for the County of Philadelphia were Humphrey Murray (first Mayor of the City

of Philadelphia), William Salway, John Bevan, Lacy Cock and Francis Daniel Pastorius.

Throughout his life Joseph Paull was, with one enforced intermission, actively connected with the Society of Friends, chiefly as a member of Oxford Meeting, then connected with Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting. From the minutes of these two meetings much information is to be obtained concerning him and his wife Margaret, as well as of his children, his friends and his neighbours.

He was a delegate from Oxford Meeting to Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting on the following dates:

June 7 and December 6, 1686; March 7, June 6, September 3 and December 5, 1687; May 25, 1691; February 27, 1693; November 25, 1695; August 31, 1696; February 22 and August 30, 1697; May 27, 1700; August 31, 1702; August 30, 1703.

On October 26, 1686, he signs as a witness the marriage certificate of Thomas Kimber and Elizabeth Chalkley "at the public meeting house in Oxford Township." This was the first wedding at the new meeting house, not yet entirely completed. It was on Tacony Creek not very far from the house of Joseph Paull. Up to this time the meeting had been held here and there at different houses of the members, and often at the house of John Hart, who afterwards, with a majority of the meeting, became Keithian. John Hart established near his house a burying ground where all the early interments of the Paull family, including the father, were made.

At the time of this wedding the Oxford Meeting had worked hard to complete their little meeting house, doubtless built of logs. Six weeks later when the Philadelphia Meeting (to which Joseph Paull was a delegate), was again urging all to subscribe towards finishing "the great meeting house in the center," it is noted

that the "Friends from Oxford have not done anything in that case, because they have a meeting house of their own going forward and are scarce able to finish the same." The statement is not wholly accurate for at this very meeting Joseph Paull paid to Andrew Griscomb's order 20 shillings toward the center meeting house as he had promised a few months before to do.

On March 7, 1687, Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting "desires Jos. Paul and Richard Townsend to speak with the German friends to know what monthly meeting they do, or are willing to belong unto, and also to examine what condition the friends amongst them are in that have received damage by fire, and if they are in want to supply them for the present on the meeting's account."

These were the families of Mennonites and Quaker converts from the Rhine provinces who two years before had begun to build their houses in a line along the "Great Road" now known as Germantown Avenue. Mennonites and Quakers had many views in common, and got along together very amicably. The Germantown Quakers built their first meeting house in 1686.

The fire referred to had the same year caused them a considerable loss (Pennypacker's Germantown, p. 129).

Many times must the two delegates have jogged over what is now Nicetown Lane on their way from Oxford to Germantown in the settlement of this business. At the next Quarterly Meeting (June 6, 1687) "Joseph Paul and Richard Townsend report to this meeting that the monthly meeting they belong unto hath taken care about the necessities of some friends that hath received damage by fire amongst the Germans, and that their occasions are answered, and they return answer that they are willing to belong unto Dublin Monthly Meeting."

The Pennypack was at this time called "Dublin Creek" and had given its name to the large township in which it lay. Just at this time the Oxford Meeting (which embraced also Friends from the adjoining Dublin Township) was often called Dublin Meeting, as we may learn from an entry (September 3, 1687) which reads: "Friends from *Oxford* alias *Dublin* Meeting—Jos. Paull, Henry Waddy, Richard Waln"

The next entry of interest occurs in the record of Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting 5th 1st mo. 1687/8 (= March 5, 1688) as follows: "A paper being directed from the Meeting of Public friends held at Burlington to this Quarterly Meeting concerning the miscarriage of Joseph Paull was this day read in order to have its service."

This "miscarriage" was some misbehavior at yearly meeting which was then held at Burlington. More than this cannot now be determined. The original paper has disappeared, nor is there anything on the records of Burlington Meeting to throw light on the subject. At all events for nearly two years the name of Joseph Paull, hitherto so frequently occurring, disappears from the minutes of the Oxford Meeting.

His wife Margaret continued in good standing, but she signs alone as witness to the wedding of John Worrell and Judith Dungworth "at the public meeting house in Oxford township" on June 4, 1689. Again she signs alone November 4, 1689, when James Pratt married Mary Brodwell at the house of Richard Waln in Cheltenham Township.

But the ostracism which in a Quaker community followed loss of standing in meeting could not be long endured. On January 27, 1690, at Oxford Meeting, "Joseph Paull gave in a paper of condemnation concerning his misbehavior in public meeting." This closed the matter. He was reinstated to his former

position and entrusted by the meeting with responsible commissions, and so continued during his active life.

During the interval of his suspension from meeting was born John, his fourth child and third son.

One of his near neighbours to whom frequent reference is made was Atwell Wilmerton, whose daughter Joan later became the first wife of James, the youngest son. On April 28th, 1690, "Joseph Paul and William Preston is ordered to go and discourse Attwell to see and find as much as in them lyeth what condition he is in truthward and make report ye next meeting." But no report is mentioned on the minutes of the next meeting.

Another neighbour Thomas Livezey of Dublin Township, whose granddaughter Mary married John Paul, made his will August 22, 1691. It is witnessed by Joseph Paull (he always signed with two l's) and William Preston. By it granddaughter Mary Paul is given "one great chest."

James, the fifth and last child, was born June 14, 1692.

The year 1692 must have involved for Quakers living in Oxford Township much excited controversy over the questions raised by the Keithian separation. In the Oxford Meeting a large number of prominent Friends were Keithian. So large a number of the Upper township (Dublin) went over to George Keith that the Byberry meeting house itself became the property of the separatists, and ultimately became the site of Trinity Church, Oxford. The minutes of Oxford Monthly Meeting record the reading of many papers from other meetings condemning "George Keith and his separate company." This continued throughout the year. A number of the friends and neighbours of Joseph Paull went over to George Keith, but he himself remained in good standing with his meeting.

The first general tax list for Philadelphia County was prepared in 1693 under Governor Fletcher's administration. The original assessment list will be found in the Pennsylvania Historical Society. The tax laid was One Penny per Pound. There were thirty taxables in Oxford Township. Joseph Paull is assessed for £100.0.0. The only higher assessments in the township are those of his two nearest neighbours, Henry Waddy (£150.) and Robert Adams (£200.).

On August 3, 1694, he was a subscribing witness to the will of Peter Worrell of Bucks County, wheelwright; and on November 20, 1694, his neighbour Henry Waddy "of Waddy's Grange, Oxford, Phila.," made his will appointing as his overseers, Joseph Paull and John Goodson. He left his property to his daughter in London who had married Richard S. Coney. Henry Waddy died soon afterwards and the legatee executed a power of attorney to Joseph Paull and John Goodson, authorizing them to sell Waddy's Grange, &c. They sold the property in 1698 to Robert Adams. They also in the same capacity transacted sundry business with the Land Office (Penna. Arch., 2d Ser., Vol. XIX, p. 215).

In August, 1697, he was a subscribing witness to the marriage in Oxford of Jacob Duberey and Jane Luke.

It seems that the little meeting house for Oxford Meeting had been hastily erected on land owned by Thomas Fairman with his full permission and doubtless with the understanding that he was to deed the land on which the meeting stood to the Quakers at the proper time. In 1688 they made an effort to get from him a deed of gift, but without success.

The affair of George Keith must have taught them a lesson. They lost the Byberry Meeting House because it was built on land owned by Thos. Graves who became Keithian. All efforts to get Thomas Fairman to give them the land having failed, the following

step was taken at Oxford Monthly Meeting, January 29, 1699: "Whereas friends of Oxford Meeting having taken into consideration ye want of having ye piece of land purchased whereon ye meeting house stands, they do appoint Jos. Paul and John Worrell to purchase it of Thomas Fairman and to get a deed in their own names." Whether they succeeded in getting this deed is not clear. But certain it is that on Scull and Heap's map (1750) the little meeting house is shown as still standing on this very spot on Little Tacony Creek.

In February, 1700, Joseph Paull and his eldest son were in Philadelphia, and were present (February 19th) at the marriage at the "Public Meeting Place in Philadelphia" of Samuel Powell and Abigail Wilcox. Both he and his son Joseph signed the certificate, as did also his neighbours John Goodson, William Fishbourn, John Parsons and others. It is interesting to notice that the certificate was signed first by William Penn. It is also signed by Hannah Penn. (Pa. Mag., Vol. 13, p. 249.)

From this time on his activities seem to lessen. He still, however, attends weddings of the neighbourhood.

He witnessed the marriage May 8, 1701, of Thomas Heaton and Jane Dillworth at Oxford; and on January 13, 1703, of Ephraim Heaton and Sarah Parker at the house of Richard Worrell in Dublin Township.

In the year 1705 Germantown Friends undertook the building of a "Stone Meeting House." Subscriptions were obtained from their own and neighbouring meetings. The subscriptions from Friends belonging to "Francfort Meeting" amounted to £22.8.0, contributed by the following: William Preston, Edward Orpwood, Edward Busby, Thomas Parsons, Joseph Paull, Richard Busby, John Worrals, Robert Heath, Samuel Richardson, Wm. Busby, Howell James, Geo. Gillingham, and Christopher Sibthorp. These names doubtless represent the men of substance attending Oxford Meeting at that time. (Pa. Mag., Vol. 33, p. 376.)

The first wedding in his own family was that of his only daughter Ann to John Knowles, a thriving young carpenter of Philadelphia.*

This took place at Oxford, fifth day of the fourth month, 1705. The original certificate is among the Levick MSS. Beneath the signatures of the principals appear those of Joseph Paul, Margaret Paul, and their sons, Joseph Paul, Jr., and John Paul.

Four years later in May, 1709, John Paull married Mary Livezey, the daughter of a neighbour.

The will of Ann Parsons (Book C, p. 256) dated December 21, 1710, bequeaths "to my friend Margaret Paul my silver cup, and to her daughter Ann one silver spoon."

Division of Property and Death.

On July 4, 1710, Joseph Paull made a general division of his considerable real estate among his sons.

The six deeds are dated the same day. They are executed by Joseph Paull of Oxford Township, yeoman, and Margaret, his wife, to their several sons "in consideration of love and affection." The grantor's seal is reproduced as the frontispiece to this volume.

Two deeds convey "to their son and heir apparent Joseph Paul the younger, all that messuage or tenement and plantation with the appurtenances whereon the said Joseph Paul the elder now dwells in Oxford Township with the three tracts or parcels of land thereunto belonging," amounting in all to 235 acres. (F-4-64-65.)

Another deed conveys to their son Henry Paull, carpenter, 392 acres in Bucks County, part of the 492 for which Joseph Paull had obtained the patent two years previously. This is the tract in Plumsted.

*He was 23 years of age, and then living in the city. The preceding year he had bought for £115. a house and lot on Walnut St., one lot above 3rd. A few years later he bought the vacant lot between himself and the corner. [Penna. Arch., 2d Ser., Vol. XIX, p. 533.] John Knowles was an orphan, but his uncles, Robert Adams, Edmund Orpwood and Atwell Wilmerton, all lived in Oxford.

Two more deeds convey to their son John Paull the remaining 100 acres of the Bucks County grant (see Recitals, G-3-189) and the tract of 116 acres in Dublin Township, near Fox Chase (I. 1, 332), purchased in 1695 from Richard Busby.

The remaining deed conveys to their son James the 500-acre tract in Abington Township on the Penny-pack (F-8-251) purchased in 1698 from Samuel Allen.

The only real property which he retained was his lot in Philadelphia at the corner of High Street and Seventh. This he transferred to his son "Henry Paul of Bucks County, carpenter" on May 3, 1711. Presumably this was done to equalize the value of the shares of the brothers.

The parents continued to live in the homestead with their eldest son, who, however, very soon chose a wife. On January 26, 1711, the minutes of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting record that "Joseph Paul, Jr., and Elizabeth Roberts declared their intentions of marriage, it being the first time, and the young man's father and mother being present declared it was with their consent. He is likewise given to understand that a certificate from the monthly meeting he belongs unto will be expected."

On January 29, 1711, Oxford Meeting granted him the required certificate to proceed in marriage with Elizabeth Roberts living at Philadelphia. The marriage took place at Philadelphia Meeting March 28, 1711. The entry describes the parties as "Joseph Paul, son of Joseph Paul of Bristol township, Philadelphia Co. Yeoman, and Eliz. Roberts daughter of Peter, of Chester County Gt Britain, farmer." The parents and the three brothers were all present as subscribing witnesses at the wedding.

There were two sons as yet unmarried. Their weddings followed in quick succession. Henry Paull married Ann Gillingham April 26, 1716, at the meeting house in Oxford Township "many friends being pres-

ent.” She was the daughter of Yeamans Gillingham, who owned the greater part of the tract of Thomas Fairman, to which reference has been made. James Paull, the youngest son, married on May 31, 1716, Joan (Jane) Wilmerton, daughter of another neighbour, Atwell Wilmerton.

Thus far the family had been spared from death; but the last marriage had a tragic sequel. Only seven months afterwards the bride died and was buried at Oxford, 11th mo., 1716.

Joseph Paull was now approaching sixty years of age. His children had all married in the Society of Friends. All were provided with a substantial patrimony.

On September 8, 1716, he was in Philadelphia to prove the will of his friend, Peter Worrell, the wheelwright.

The following month Martha Clest of Oxford, (apparently an inmate of the Paull household) made her will under date of October 5, 1716, in which she gave the following mementoes:

To young James Paull, son of Joseph, Jr., my Black Walnut Chest, and a little pewter porringer, and a little plate.

Item. I give to Margaret Paull my large mantel and a shift.

Item. I give to Elizabeth Paul my cloth mantel and a large pewter dish, and a little one, and a tin saucepan.

To Jane Paull a middle size pewter dish.

To Ann Knowles two crape gowns and one crape petty coat.

This probably records the names of all the women of the family living on the homestead during the summer of 1716. The will was proved the following December. (D., p. 80.)

In June, 1717, Joseph Paull was “very sick and weak of body,” and accordingly made his will.

There remained no real estate to distribute, and we may guess that he had also already largely divided up his personal property. All that was left of this he bequeaths to his “beloved wife Margaret Paull.” On her death legacies of five pounds apiece become payable

to each of his grandchildren, all of whom he mentions by name except the children of his son Henry living in the city. Apparently he was not sure of the names of Henry's five children and left blanks for them which, however, were never filled up. The original will is on file in the Register's Office in Philadelphia.

The exact date of his death is not recorded. His will is dated June 4, 1717, and he died before the end of the month for among Oxford burials recorded at Abington Meeting is:

"Joseph Paul dec'd 4th mo. 1717."

The will was not proved until September 3d when his widow qualified as executrix before the Registrar General in Philadelphia. The will as recorded is printed as Appendix B.

The widow doubtless continued to live with her eldest son Joseph. The latter's wife died in July, 1717, leaving two little children. (Oxford Burials.) This may account for the delay in proving the father's will.

Reference to the widowhood of Margaret Paull occurs in a deed dated December 11, 1717 (I-1-323). It is not known how much longer she survived.

FIRST GENERATION.

1. Joseph Paull, of Ilminster, England, and Oxford, Pennsylvania, married May 2, 1680, Margaret Roberts.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND MARGARET PAULL.

2. Anne Paull, b. at Ilminster Sept. 21, 1681; m. at Oxford Mtg. to John Knowles, son of John and Elizabeth (Newman) Knowles; d. at Merion 1750. For issue see "Lloyd Manuscripts," p. 181.
3. Joseph Paull, Jr., b. at Ilminster July 23, 1683; m. (1) Elizabeth Roberts; m. (2) Elizabeth Bridewell; d. at Oxford, Jan. 1745. For issue see "Hallowell-Paul Family History," p. 71.

4. Henry Paull, b. at Oxford June 23, 1686; m. Ann Gillingham; d. at Oxford Ap. 1775.
5. John Paull, b. at Oxford Ap. 1, 1689; m. Mary Livezey; d. at Abington, Feb. 13, 1722.
6. James Paull, b. at Oxford June 14, 1692; m. (1) Joan Wilmerton; m. (2) Ann Jones; m. (3) Sarah Morris; d. at Abington July 26, 1761.

SECOND GENERATION.**(6) JAMES PAULL² (JOSEPH¹).**

James Paull of Abington was born June 14, 1692, the youngest of his family. He was brought up with his older brothers on the homestead on Little Tacony Creek while the surrounding forest was still unbroken. There was hard work for four boys kept busy clearing, fencing and tilling the ground, as well as full compensation in swimming and fishing in the summer, shooting in the fall, and skating in the winter.

In 1710, when he was eighteen years old, he received from his father a deed for 500 acres in Abington Township, the land which fell to his share in the division of his father's property, a magnificent stretch of wooded country near the head waters of Pennypack Creek.

His earliest surviving signature is as witness to the will of Captain John Bowne, executed in 1714 (Jerseyman Vol. 7, p. 24).

At the age of twenty-four he married Joan, the daughter of his neighbor Atwell Wilmerton, and brought his bride to his father's home. The event is thus recorded in the minutes of Abington Meeting:

"James Paull and Jone Wilmerton both of the Township of Oxford, in the County of Philadelphia, solemnized their marriage at the public Meeting House of Friends in the said Township the 31-3 mo.-1716, many friends being present".

Seven months later she died leaving him a childless widower at the age of twenty-five.

About this time the old Welsh Road was cut through, giving him better access to his land in the back country, and the indications are that he now began to clear his land and build upon it a home of his own.

He was present as a witness (signing his name with two l's, although he later sometimes dropped one of them) on March 21, 1721, at the marriage of his

friend Thomas Rawlings of Abington to Ann Newbold at Springfield Meeting House, Burlington County, New Jersey (Burlington M. M. A-52).

Having remained a widower for six years, he is next recorded as arranging for his second marriage, which was to a Welsh Quakeress living in Merion. How the courtship was carried on at this distance, considering the difficulty of communication, we can only surmise, but the Quakers had ways of bringing their young people together which seem to have had satisfactory results. He obtained the required certificate of clearness from Abington Meeting addressed to friends at Haverford which is recorded among the records of Abington Meeting as follows:

"From our monthly meeting held at Abington the 28th, 8th mo. 1723. To the monthly meeting of friends at Haverford, we send greetings:—Dear Friends, Whereas our friend James Paull, having requested of us a certificate in order to proceed in marriage with Ann, the daughter of Robert Jones of Merion, belonging to your meeting. These may signify unto you that due inquiry has been made by persons appointed according to the good order used amongst friends, and nothing appeared to obstruct his proceedings. And as to his conversation he has in a good degree walked orderly as becomes his profession and clear from any engagements in respect of marriage to any other woman, as far as we can understand. Therefore we recommend him as a friend in unity, and to your Christian care in his further proceedings relating to marriage.

With the salutations of our dear love in fellowship of ye gospel we bid you farewell.

Signed at our said meeting by

John Cadwalader	Ric'd Buzby	Everard Bolton
Richard Lewis	Rice Peters	Robt ffletcher
Peter Shoemaker	Joseph Elgar	Evan Lloyd
Griffith Jones	Isaac Daws	Rinor Tyson
John Carver	Joseph Mather	Jno Hamor
Daniel Thomas	Sampson Davis	Stephen Jenkin
John Phipps	Edward Parry	Morris Morris"

The marriage is recorded December 6, 1723, by Radnor Meeting thus:

Whereas James Paul of the Township of Abington in the County of Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania, Yeoman, and Ann Jones daughter of Robert Jones of Meirion in the aforesaid County of Philadelphia, Yeoman, Having declared their intentions

of Marriage with each other before severall monthly meetings of the poeple called Quakers Held in the said Province, according to the good Order used among them, Whose proceedings therein after deliberate consideration thereof, having consent of Parents and relations concern'd, & nothing appearing to obstruct, were allowed of by the said meetings.

Now these are to certify all whom it may concern that for the full accomplishment of their said intentions, this Sixth day of the Tenth month in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred & Twenty-three. They the said James Paul and Ann Jones appeared in a publick meeting of ye said poeple in the meeting house at Meirion aforesaid; and the sd James Paul taking the said Ann Jones by the hand did in a Solemn Manner openly declare that he took her the said Ann Jones to be his wife, Promising with the Lord's Assistance to be unto her a faithful and Loving husband till Death should separate them. And then and there in the said Assembly the said Ann Jones did in like manner openly declare yt she took ye said James Paul to be her husband promising with ye Lord's Assistance to be unto him a faithful & Loveing wife until Death should Separate them. And moreover the sd James & Ann (she according to the custom of marriage assuming the name of her Husband) as a further confirmation thereof did then and there to these presents sett their hands, and we whose names are hereunder subscribed, being among others present at ye solemnization of ye said marriage & subscription in manner aforesaid, have as Witnesses thereunto in like manner Set our hand ye day and year above written.

JAMES PAULL	Robt Roberts	Marg't Evans
ANNE PAULL	Jno Roberts Jr	Phebe Gilbert
Edward Jones	Issador Price	Robert Jones
Edward Rees	Benj Eastburn	Ellin Jones
Robt ffletcher	Edd Williams	Joseph Paul
Robt Davis	John Jones	Henry Paul
Evan Owen	Hugh Thomas	Jno Knowles
Nicholas Austin	Thos Evans Jr	Thomas Jones
Sam Powel	David George	David Jones
Dan'l Thomas	Sam'l Richards	John Jones
Hugh Evans	Mary Jones	Paul Wilmerton
Thos Lloyd	Elizabeth Davies	Edwd Brookes
Jno Griffith	Mary Kinderdine	Mary Paul
Jno William	Rebeckah Rees	Wm Lewis
Robt Evan	Ann Roberts	James Jones
Hugh Pugh	Eliza Thomas	Ann Lewis
Abel Thomas	Ann Jones	Katie Jones
Thos Jermas	Sarah Knowles	Eliza Jones
David Davies	Sarah Gillingham	Eliza Lewis
John Roberts	Eliza Jones	Ann Jones
Thos Fletcher	Sarah Evans	Kath Jones
Thos Lloyd	Marg't George	Eliza Brookes
Isaac Shoemaker	Sarah Fletcher	Hannah Knowles
Gerrard Jones	Jane Roberts	Susannah Knowles
Ible Jones	Eleanor Williams	Ann Lewis Jr.
Robt Jones Jr	Eliza Roberts	

Ann Jones, the daughter of Robert and Ellin Jones of Merion, was born 7-14-1702 and she was therefore ten years younger than her husband. Her father, Robert Jones, was the son of John Thomas, a much respected Quaker of Merionethshire, Wales, who bought a 1000-acre share of the Welsh tract in Pennsylvania, and made his preparations to emigrate with his family. He died before embarkation, but his widow Katherine Thomas, and her seven children (Robert being only a boy) held to the plans and sailed from Chester in September, 1683. Two of the younger children died on the voyage. The rest of the family arrived safely, took up their land in Merion Township, not far west of what is now City Line, and were the worthy progenitors of the numerous Jones family of that Township.

Robert Jones became a Justice of the Peace and a member of the Provincial Assembly. He lived until 1746. Detailed and interesting accounts of John ap Thomas and his family may be found in Glenn's "Merion in the Welsh Tract"; Browning's "Welsh Settlement of Pennsylvania," and Mr. Levick's articles in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History, Vol. 4, entitled "John ap Thomas and his Friends" and "An Old Welsh Pedigree." Glenn's "Welsh Founders of Pennsylvania" should also be consulted, Vol. 1, pp. 1-38, 40, 220, etc.

At or before his second marriage, James Paull resided on his farm in Abington Township and there he remained all his life. This was a rectangular tract occupying the Huntingdon Valley running from Susquehanna Street Road (now Susquehanna Avenue) to the Moreland Township Line and lying between Huntingdon Road on the north and Washington Lane on the south. His homestead was near the eastern corner of this tract on ground now owned by the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, from whence his chief line of communication with the city was via the old Welsh Road to Bustleton and the river.

Here his wife, Ann, bore him six children, Susanna, Margaret, Robert, John, Ann and Jacob, all of whom grew up and married. She died February 3, 1740, leaving him the second time a widower.

His third wife was Sarah Morris, a daughter of his neighbor, Morris Morris, who lived at "Hope Lodge." They passed Abington Meeting September 26, 1743. Her only child was a daughter, Hannah, born October 3, 1744.

A tax list dated 1734 shows James Paull to be at that time the largest individual landowner in Abington Township, with his future father-in-law, Morris Morris, coming next with 400 acres. He never parted with any of this land except for a gift during his lifetime of the westernmost portion of it to his son, John.

By the will of his father-in-law, Robert Jones, in 1746, 500 acres of land in Goshen, Chester County, had been devised to Robert Jones, Jr., and James Paul in equal shares. The latter share was evidently a part of the dowry which came with Ann Jones to her husband. Under date of May 15th, 1759, a written agreement was made between Robert Jones, Jr., and James Paull, for the division of this as yet unsettled land. This agreement with a good signature of James Paull, and a good impression of his seal, is preserved in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, with the Gratz papers (Case 14, Box 20).

In addition to cultivating his farm, James Paull was owner of one-fourth of a forge "called Spruce Forge with a track of land thereunto belonging being and situate in Abington containing upward of 16 acres with the implements for making bar iron." This included a tract purchased from Mary MacVaugh, Walter Moore and Edmund MacVaugh in which he possessed an interest. Doubtless this forge company worked the iron ore obtained from the ore pits near Edge Hill, and supplied the neighborhood with horse-shoes, tires, hinges, bolts and nails.

He was further the owner of a one-half interest in a grist mill in upper Dublin and Whitemarsh Township, managed by his son-in-law Jacob Edge.

A further interest was his acquisition in 1749 from Walter Moreland, miller, of a one-eighth share in a grist mill "with two pair of stones and a bolting mill thereunto belonging under one roof, together with 101½ acres of land situate in Abington, commonly known as Fletcher's Mills." He purchased another one-eighth share in these mills in 1751 from Joshua Morris. These mills, also called "Abington Mills," were near the Pennypack further down the creek which started in his own tract. This purchase was evidently for the benefit of his son, Robert, to whom he gave his share in the mills in 1758 (Book I-8-206). Robert was a miller operating these mills for many years. After his father's death he bought the remaining three-fourths' interest, thus becoming sole owner of the property (D-7-89).

The assessment list for Abington Township of 1780 includes Robert Paull, miller, 101½ acres, grist mill, three horses and four cows.

Later Robert sold these mills to John Hallowell and moved to the city where he lived a much respected old Quaker, described by Watson, the annalist, as "an ancient friend still going to Pine Street Meeting. I saw and talked with him when he was past 90 years." He died March 6, 1824, aged ninety-six.

The portion of the farm which James Paull gave to his son John just after the latter's marriage in 1754, amounted to 150 acres on the southwestern side fronting on the Susquehanna Street Road.

The rest of the property, including the homestead (excepting fifty acres more given later to John) was devised by his will to the youngest son, Jacob, charged with the residence and care of his stepmother. We find in the Abington assessment of 1780, "Jacob Paull 288 acres, seven horses, seven cows, two negros, one chair." The Quakers always frowned upon the pos-

session of slaves and it is to be presumed these negroes were bought by Jacob after his father's death, and after he had been disowned by Abington Meeting for marrying out.

James Paull was an active and prominent member of, and an Elder in, Abington Meeting. He was for a long time Treasurer of the Meeting and one of the overseers. His appointment as an Elder was made in 1741 and continued until his death. He was also a trustee of the Meeting House property and the adjoining school. He died July 26, 1761, in his sixty-ninth year and was buried at the Meeting House three days later. His widow, Sarah, survived him for some years, remaining on the homestead with her stepson Jacob. She too was an Elder in Abington Meeting.

In the Pennsylvania Magazine of History, Vol. 15, p. 249, will be found a query concerning this family which contains the erroneous assertion that "James Paull married (1) Sarah Morris and (2) Susanna daughter of Robert Heath." This latter marriage is a mistake which has been several times repeated by later genealogists. Susanna the daughter of Robert Heath was a well known Quaker Elder. She married Morris Morris and was the mother of Sarah Morris, who was James Paull's third wife. An account of this Morris family will be found in the Hallowell-Paul Family History, pp. 151 to 164.

Shortly after the death of James Paull, Abington Meeting appointed a Committee to prepare a memorial. The Minute was reported April 25, 1763, read to the Meeting and ordered to be sent up with the report to the Quarterly Meeting. The original has disappeared, but in 1859 an abstract of this report was published in "The Friend," Vol. 33, p. 46. It is a typical example of carefully measured and discreet praise.

"James Paull, an Elder of Abington Meeting was born in the year 1692. He lived, we are informed, in good esteem with his friends, and of a good example to the flock; and having obtained some good growth in the Truth, he was appointed an Elder in the year 1741. In this station his friends say 'he conducted well, accord-

ing to his capacity and experience; being of a circumspect life and conversation, a diligent attender of religious Meetings and exemplary in nearly observing the hour appointed. He was a loving, affectionate husband and parent, a kind neighbor, honest and just in his dealings amongst men, and careful to give no just occasion of offence to any one'."

The reference in this admirable obituary to his studious promptitude is confirmed by a reading of his last will, which is printed in full as Appendix C, a model of careful exactitude. He has evidently taken the utmost pains to make a scrupulously fair division of his considerable property.

CHILDREN OF (6) JAMES AND ANN PAULL.

7. Susanna; b. Aug. 31, 1724; d. s. p.; m. (Abington) Dec. 31, 1747, Joseph Waln (b. Dec. 29, 1722; d. Oct. 10, 1760) son of Richard and Anne (Heath) Waln.
8. Margaret; b. July 31, 1726; d. July 12, 1805; m. Nov. 27, 1746, Jacob Edge, son of John and Mary Smedley Edge. (For issue see Smedley Family, p. 94.)
9. Robert; b. Dec. 4, 1728; d. Mar. 6, 1824; m. Rachel.
10. John; b. June 22, 1731; d. Mar., 1780; m. Sydney Roberts.
11. Ann; b. Nov. 15, 1733; m. Nov. 16, 1752 (Abington), Jonathan Knight, son of Jonathan and Mary Knight. (For issue see Martindale's Byberry and Moreland, p. 333.)
12. Jacob; b. Oct. 22, 1736; d. May, 1809; m. (1) Dec. 22, 1763, Jane Sutton (d. Dec. 14, 1787); m. (2) Esther Shoemaker.

CHILD OF JAMES AND SARAH PAULL.

13. Hannah; b. Oct. 3, 1744; d. Dec. 14, 1802; m. Joseph Paul the son of James Paul of Warrington, the son of (3) Joseph Paul, Jr. (For issue of Joseph and Hannah Paul see Hallowell-Paul Family History, p. 84.)

THIRD GENERATION.**(10) JOHN PAUL³ (JAMES², JOSEPH¹).**

John Paul of Abington was born June 22, 1731. He was a very different sort of man from his father. Although reared on a farm by Quaker parents he cared neither for farming, nor for Meeting. The Old York Road had been cut through the forest reaching the Delaware River at Coryell's Ferry (Lambertville). Over this road the stages were beginning to run to New York City, a quicker trip than the old way via Burlington and Amboy. By hard traveling the journey might be made in a day. John Paul's interests lay in transportation,—the horses, the stages and the inns. From his home he could see the stages going by, and the call of the road took him away from his farm. Thus was this branch of the Paul family led to make their home in the city of Philadelphia, where they have remained until the present generation.

In one thing John Paul imitated his father. He went to Merion Meeting to get a wife, Sidney Roberts; and an admirable wife she proved to be.

On 25-3-1754 Abington Meeting records that John Paul requests a certificate to Haverford in order to marriage. After due enquiry this was granted the following month.

The marriage took place 13-5-1754, when according to the records of Radnor Monthly Meeting there were joined in marriage at Merion Meeting House: "John Paul, son of James Paul of Abington, Yeoman, and Sidney Roberts, daughter of Robert Roberts of Merion, Yeoman." There were present John Paul's father and stepmother, his two brothers, his half sister, Hannah, and his three cousins, Joseph, John and Jonathan, sons of his uncle, Joseph Paul, Jr.

Sidney Roberts (born May 9, 1729) was the daughter of Robert Roberts and the granddaughter of John Roberts of Pencoyd, Lower Merion, who emigrated

from Llyn, North Wales, to Pennsylvania in 1683. She was a second cousin of her husband, both being descended from John ap Thomas of Laethgwm. John Roberts' ancestry is fully set forth in Glenn's "Merion," pages 98-110. Sidney Roberts' certificate of removal from Merion Meeting to Abington Meeting is dated 12-9-1754.

Immediately after the marriage his father conveyed to him (December 1, 1754), "in consideration of natural love and affection," the southwestern end (150 acres) of his farm. This had a long frontage on Susquehanna Street Road, not far from where Jenkintown now stands, one corner touching the present Reading Railroad to New York at Rydal station. Here John Paul and his wife lived for twelve years, and here were born to them a numerous family, as recorded in the records of Abington Meeting. This home was near enough to the Old York Road to be a convenient place both for the pasturage and breeding of horses, suitable for use to operate the stages.

His wife continued all her life in active association with the Meeting, but John Paul's name does not appear in the records of Abington Meeting after the date of his marriage, until in 1767, when the Meeting disowned him.

Until this time he was "John Paul, Jr. of Abington Township, Yeoman," his cousin "old John Paul of Byberry" being John Paul, Sr. Hereafter the "Jr." was dropped.

By a devise in his father's will, his tract was increased to 200 acres; but he gradually sold this land off, and in June, 1767, purchased in its place five adjoining tracts of land at Willow Grove in Moreland Township, aggregating 102 acres, and including the old Wagon Inn. This move brought him more directly in contact with the stage route. The stages at that time started from the Indian King, generally known as "John Biddle's House," the oldest hostelry in Philadelphia, situated on the south side of High (Mar-

ket) Street below Third. The first regular stop was at "Rising Sun," and the next at the sign of "The Wagon," a large inn situated on the point of land at Willow Grove between the Easton Road (originally the Governors Road) and the Old York Road. Here the horses were changed and the travelers secured refreshment. This place was later known during the Revolution as the "Red Lion," kept by Joseph Butler. And, so John Paul became innkeeper and stage coach manager. His inn was a large one. An advertisement in relation to it in 1768 states:

"The stables will contain nearly 100 horses. The house is allowed to be the best between the Rising Sun and Coryell's Ferry, with three roads passing by."

John Paul, putting money into horses and stages, remained at Willow Grove for several years. Although this is in Moreland Township, he still maintained some connection with Abington Township, for in 1773 he and Evan Roberts were Overseers of Highways for that township. (History of Montgomery County, p. 454.) But a roving disposition drove him from his father's broad acres and the staid ways of the Quakers into contact with the larger world.

From the published diary of that social sportsman and lover of horses, Jacob Hiltzheimer, we get a glimpse of John Paul and his friends at this period:

"1768—August 10. Spent part of the evening at John Biddle's with Dr. Smith, John Lukens, Thomas Livezey, John Paul, Robert Hoopes and Robert Erwin."

Less than a year after this convivial evening, Dr. Smith (Provost of the college), John Lukens (Surveyor-General of the Province), and Owen Biddle (son of John Biddle), made their famous observations on the transit of Venus of June, 1769, the three being stationed respectively at the State House yard in Philadelphia, at Norriton, and at Cape Henlopen. Is it too much to surmise that plans were being talked over by them on the evening mentioned?

John Biddle's place was the sign of the Indian King, and as John Paul shortly succeeded to the management of it, it must be here described. It fronted on Market Street at what was then "Biddle's Alley" (now Bodine Street), running back to Elbow Lane, and by this alley access was had to the large interior courtyard of the place. A partial picture of the front of the inn may be seen in one of Birch's views of Philadelphia. On the opposite side of Biddle's Alley was the Corinthian portico of the Old First Presbyterian Church, and in the middle of the street was the long market house, which occupied High Street from Second to Third. This was a hostelry of great repute in its time. For many years Benjamin Franklin's Junto used it as their club house and here held their weekly meetings. It was the meeting place for the Masonic Lodges, and from this point started the stages, not only for the Old York Road but for the western journey on the Lancaster Pike.

We get a glimpse of the life at the Indian King before the Revolution from the diary of Daniel Fisher as published in the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, Vol. 17, page 263.

"I arrived at Philadelphia in the afternoon of May 22, 1755, the 10th day on horse back from Williamsburg, Va. I put up at the 'Indian King,' in the Market Street, kept by one Mr. John Biddle, a very civil courteous Quaker. This person and his wife, not one jot behind him in rational benevolence, or what may be very properly esteemed true politeness, confirmed in me the favorable opinion I had long entertained of their peaceable, inoffensive Society. For tho' this house is one of the greatest business in its way in the whole city, yet everything is transacted with the utmost regularity and decorum. There is a regular ordinary every Day, of the very best provisions and well dressed, at 12d a head, that is eight pence sterling, the best of liquors proportionately moderate; and the best use taken of horses. Yet there is one, old custom attends this house, which tho' agreeable to me, may not perhaps be so to all People. For whom remains here after Eleven of the Clock in the Evening is very civilly acquainted with the time by a servant, and that after that hour, it is the invariable custom of the House to serve no more liquor that night to any Body, and this Custom I am told never is infringed. And this I think is a true specimen of what every House of entertainment should be."

Another reference to this hostelry is found in Watson's Annals:

"The Indian King in High Street near Third was the oldest Inn in the City, and was in numerous years the most respected; when kept by Mr. Biddle it was indeed a famous house."

Prior to this it had been kept by Owen Owens (whose daughter Sarah married John Biddle) and earlier still by Peter and Jonathan Robeson. It remained an inn until 1831, when it was sold for \$42,000 and removed to make room for the large iron store buildings which now occupy the site. Only the old Revolutionary corner cannon still remains. (This was written in 1905. The cannon has since gone. H. N. P.)

John Biddle retired from business shortly before the outbreak of the Revolution. His sons Clement Biddle and Owen Biddle both became Revolutionary officers and could no longer help with the inn, but the latter as Commissary General of Forage was in charge of the supply of grain and horses for Washington's army. The stage was put out of business by the war. Accordingly the lease of the Indian King was taken over by John Paul. Precisely when he removed to this place is not clear, for the records in Revolutionary days were not so carefully kept. There is some evidence that for a year or two he resided at Rising Sun in Northern Liberties, but he was in charge of the Indian King during the British occupancy of the city, and doubtless some of the British officers were billeted upon the house. He was incapacitated from business by illness during the latter years of his life, and the burden of managing the Indian King fell upon Sidney Paul with the assistance of her large family just growing to manhood and womanhood. Here John Paul died. He was buried in the burial ground of the Phila. Monthly Meeting, No. Dist. The record reads:

"John Paul, buried 3-8-1780, aged 51."

Sidney Paul survived her husband and successfully maintained the hotel and her large family. She

was assessed in 1780 and 1781 as an "Inn keeper in the middle ward of the City of Philadelphia." For 1782 the assessment list shows:

"Widow Paul £155	16s
for Letitia Priors estate £2000	£10-6s-8d
Thomas Paul	£1-5s"

In 1790 the first United States census records:

"Sidney Paul, Inn keeper, South side Market Street, Philadelphia, five males, five females."

Sidney Paul always retained her active connection with Philadelphia Meeting, and was highly respected by all who knew her; but her children's marriages were, with one exception, out of Meeting either at Old Swedes, Christ Church, or Old St. Pauls.

The following entries in the Transactions of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting throw light on the doings of this family:

10-27-1780—A certificate from Abington dated 29th, 11th month last, on behalf of Sidney Paul and her children, Ann, Sarah, Elizabeth, Hannah, Thomas and James; also one from the same meeting for Susanna Rakestraw (daughter of said Sidney Paul) and residing with her, . . . it is agreed to accept the certificates.

3-30-1781—John Craft and Sarah Paul laid their proposals of marriage with each other before this meeting, their parents being present.

4-27-1781—John Craft and Sarah Paul passed meeting.

3-29-1782—Paper of acknowledgment from Ann Comegys, late Paul, . . . for having gone out in marriage, contrary to the discipline . . . was read . . . and it is agreed to accept the acknowledgment.

3-29-1782—Elizabeth Ranten, late Paul, hath so far disregarded the good order established in the Society as to be married to a person of another religious profession . . . without the consent of her mother . . . we testify that she hath thereby separated herself from membership with us.

7-29-1785—On consideration of the case of Thomas Paul . . . the meeting seems easy to accept the acknowledgment offered by him.

10-30-1785—The application made by Susanna Rakestraw on behalf of her children Sidney and Martha to be received into membership was granted.

These entries will be more intelligible if compared with the family record two pages below.

Thomas Paul, the eldest son, had become of age in 1781, and in addition to assisting in running the inn, he was engaged in various commercial operations at the Indian King. His business and epistolary correspondence of this period has been preserved in the family, and gives a lively picture of the life at the Indian King immediately following the Revolution. Here were the offices of Comegys and Paul, merchants (Cornelius Comegys of Maryland had married Nancy Paul in 1781). Here also Atkinson, Paul and Co. carried on business (Joseph Atkinson married Susan Paul).

So things progressed until the great yellow fever plague came to Philadelphia in the summer of 1793. Three of the family at the Indian King were carried off by it within two months. Ann Paul Comegys died August 28, 1793; Elizabeth Paul Chetwood died September 16, 1793; Sidney Paul died October 28, 1793. They did not then know that the yellow fever mosquito with its deadly bite could fly several city blocks from the Delaware River. People who moved out to Germantown were free from the plague, but this family stayed at their posts and were smitten with the disease.

There is this notice in the diary of Elizabeth Drinker, who was living near Cheltenham on the York Road:

October 29, 1793. "We have heard this day of the deaths of Sidney Paul, who died sometime since, and of Patience Howel. The newspapers say that to the 11th of this month 2730 odd have died of the Yellow Fever; on that day died more than any preceding day, and great numbers since."

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Sidney Paul were granted November 22, 1793, to John Watson and James Paul, security in £500 being entered by Cornelius Comegys and Thomas Norton of Northern Liberties. Before this time her eldest son, Thomas, had removed with his family to New Jersey. Her administrators were her son-in-law, John Watson, and her youngest son, James Paul. They immediately

disposed of the hotel business and closed up the estate, distributing the furnishings of the inn to the family, some of which are still among the treasured possessions of their descendants.

CHILDREN OF (10) JOHN AND SIDNEY PAUL.

(Births as entered in the Family Bible of John and Sidney Paul.)

14. Sarah; b. Mar. 1, 1755; d. Oct. 10, 1804; m. May 3, 1781 (at Phila. Mo. Mtg.), John Craft of Abington.
15. Susanna; b. Aug. 6, 1757; d. Oct. 24, 1792; m. (1) Mar. 7, 1776 (at Old Swedes), Bevan Rakestraw; m. (2) June 7, 1787 (at Phila. Mo. Mtg.), Joseph Atkinson of Flemington, N. J.
16. Ann; b. Mar. 11, 1759; d. s. p. Aug. 28, 1793; m. Mar. 29, 1781 (at Old Swedes), Cornelius Comegys, son of William and Ann Cosden Comegys of Maryland.
17. Thomas; b. Oct. 6, 1760; d. Sept. 22, 1802; m. Feb. 19, 1784 (at old Swedes), Elizabeth Stadleman.
18. Elizabeth; b. Mar. 9, 1762; d. Sept. 16, 1793; m. (1) Dec. 18, 1781 (at Christ Church), Nathaniel Ranten (d. Aug. 13, 1792); m. (2) Mar. 21, 1793 (at St. Pauls), Philip Chetwood, son of Hon. John Chetwood of Elizabeth, N. J.
19. William; b. Mar. 1, 1764; d. young.
20. James; b. May 7, 1766; d. in infancy.
21. Hannah; b. Mar. 21, 1767; d. May 30, 1836; m. Apr. 11, 1793 (at Christ Church), John Watson.
22. Reese; b. Dec. 14, 1768; d. in infancy.
23. James; b. Dec. 29, 1770; d. May 23, 1839; m. Nov. 23, 1797 (at Old Swedes), Elizabeth Rodman.

FOURTH GENERATION.

(17) THOMAS PAUL ⁴ (JOHN ³, JAMES ², JOSEPH ¹)
of Belvidere, New Jersey.

Born October 6, 1760, Thomas Paul was old enough at the outbreak of the Revolution to have watched, and held in remembrance through life the stirring war drama, as it was enacted in Philadelphia and the surrounding parts; and yet not quite old enough to have had the opportunity for much active service for the American cause. The eldest son of his mother, on whom had fallen the burden of the support of the family, not merely his Quaker upbringing but more practical considerations conspired to keep him at home as a bread winner. But the British occupancy of Philadelphia certainly supplied much strange information and new contacts for the two boys who lived at the Indian King; and when this occupancy came to an end Thomas was not long in showing his desire to take some real part in the conflict. In 1779 he enlisted in Captain Robert Mullin's Company of Marines. During this year and until the end of the war, there was much petty warfare on the Delaware River and Bay, as the result of "picarooning" by Tory boats. All sorts of small craft were fitted out by the Government of the State of Pennsylvania to suppress these operations in aid of the enemy, and no doubt Thomas Paul had an opportunity to take some part in these contests.

After the peace he was from 1784-1786 a member of Captain Derrick Peterson's Battery of Philadelphia City Artillery, and in 1787 he joined Captain John Morrell's Battery, of which his brother-in-law Cornelius Comegys was also a member. Throughout his life he was addressed as "Major Thomas Paul" presumably because of a commission in the militia. Strange to say these semi-military activities did not bring about any severance of his connection with Meet-

ing which continued, at least nominally, without interruption to the end of his life.

During the closing years of the war, and for a time thereafter, we find him in business at the Indian King with Cornelius Comegys, trading as Comegys & Paul, and later, when his brother-in-law Joseph Atkinson had been taken in as a partner, as Comegys, Paul & Company, engaged in a general commission business with a warehouse on Water Street.

The Revolutionary War brought into his life other interesting influences. On the old Lancaster Road, at what is now Ithan, was the Sorrel Horse Inn (now the residence of the McFadden family) kept by a well-to-do innkeeper, Michael Stadleman, who had married Sally Wynn, a descendant of Dr. Thomas Wynn, and had two small children, William and Betsey Stadleman. The war interfered with their business, and in 1777 Michael and his wife died within a few weeks of each other. The orphan children were entrusted to the care of their cousin Algernon Roberts, as guardian, who put the little girl in charge of his aunt, Sidney Paul, at the Indian King. Here she grew up, and as might have been expected, in time became the wife of Thomas Paul, having been married to him on February 19, 1784, at Old Swedes Church. She was a small woman of great strength of character, markedly evidencing her Welsh ancestry, and much beloved by all her friends and neighbors to the end of her long life.

Other contacts at the Indian King may be inferred from the names which Thomas and Betsey Paul gave to their sons. The eldest was named Comegys, after his brother-in-law and partner; the other two sons were named John Marshall and Theodore Sedgwick. We know that John Marshall, in the fall of 1780, resided at an inn in Philadelphia for two months in seeking inoculation against the smallpox, and we know that Theodore Sedgwick of Massachusetts was in Philadelphia during the Constitutional Convention,

and later as a member of the First Congress of the United States. Both of these men were strong Federalists, and if they lodged at the Indian King a good reason would be supplied to explain why these names have been thus perpetuated in our family.

The business of Comegys, Paul & Company encountered difficulties as the result of the fall in value of the continental currency after the end of the war. Many merchants lost all that they possessed. Accordingly, in 1787, Thomas Paul wound up his business in Philadelphia and moved his home up the river. For a time he lived in Flemington, New Jersey. While there he brought a certificate from the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting to Kingwood, New Jersey, Monthly Meeting, dated 8-5-1788. Flemington was the home of Joseph Atkinson, and while there business was carried on under the name of Atkinson, Paul & Company, but in the spring of 1790 he moved further up the river to what was then Oxford Township, Sussex County, New Jersey, a tract which later became the town of Belvidere, Warren County, New Jersey.

His father had been acquainted with Major Robert Hoops, a Virginian, who had some part in the Revolution and who, when the war was over, purchased a large tract of land on the Delaware River and there built his home. He and his wife Martha are buried in the old graveyard of the Oxford Presbyterian Church. Becoming involved in financial difficulties about the time Thomas Paul reached this locality, his land was purchased by Thomas Paul, and so became the homestead of this branch of the family for three generations. This residence, the framework of which is still standing, is just north of the Pequest Creek, about one-quarter mile from its reaching the Delaware River. Here Robert Hoops had commenced, and Thomas Paul, and later his widow, carried on the real estate business involved in disposing of the town lots which now constitute the northern half of the town of Belvidere. Although in great dilapidation, this home-

stead may yet be seen behind the store of the Widener Brothers at the corner of Market and Water Streets, Belvidere. (It was demolished in 1930.—H. N. P.)

During the first year after Thomas Paul brought his family to Belvidere, his residence was in a stone house (Lomerson house) about one mile farther down the river, but during the succeeding ten years, and until his death, Thomas Paul resided in the old Paul house just spoken of. During these years there were continuous business transactions between him and his brother James, living in Philadelphia, and a constant intercourse between the growing families of these brothers. The Philadelphia family spent much of their summers in Belvidere, and the Belvidere family in winter visited their Philadelphia cousins.

When Sidney Paul and her children were carried off by the yellow fever in 1793, both the Rakestraw family and the Ranten family became full orphans. Thomas Paul took his two young nieces, Patty and Sidney Rakestraw, and one of the Ranten boys to live with him at Belvidere. From his house both the Rakestraw girls were married not many years later to two brothers named Forman of Milford, New Jersey. In addition to the five children who grew up, married and left issue there were three sons who died in infancy, one of them named William Henry having been bitten by a mad dog that chased the little boy into the kitchen fireplace. He died of hydrophobia a few days later. There was much intercourse between this Philadelphia family and the Robeson family living in the old Robeson house at Oxford Furnace, as well as with a large community of neighbors, for during the period in question numbers of homeseekers were moving up the river to this new and rapidly developing country.

Thomas Paul owned a number of slaves whom he purchased from Robert Hoops along with the property. They lived in a small building to the rear of his house, the foundations of which are still visible. He gave manumission papers to these slaves, but they returned

the papers to him and continued to serve him, and later his widow, for some small wage.

In the early fall of 1802 Thomas Paul visited Philadelphia and there contracted yellow fever. Returning to Belvidere, he died at his home September 22, 1802. The undertaker who was called in was a mason. He cut off the queue and put it in his pocket. When he found it there the next day he was building the wall of a house on the river road south of Belvidere. Thereupon he immediately embedded the queue in the mortar of the wall, and my grandfather, as we drove down this road, often pointed out to me the place in the wall where he said he could still see the end of his father's queue.

Thomas Paul was a dark, handsome man, rather tall and of great courtesy and sociability, somewhat careless in financial affairs (at least so his brother James thought), but highly esteemed by all who knew him. A silhouette is the only likeness of him which has survived.

During the later years of his life, Thomas Paul's business affairs had been managed by John Kinney, Jr., of Belvidere, who later married Rebecca Rodman. After his death his widow, with the assistance of Mr. Kinney, then Judge of the County Court, continued the business of her late husband, managing his farm and real estate interests, and educating her children, of which the eldest, Comegys, was at Princeton College when his father died.

Although Thomas Paul retained his membership in Quaker Meeting to the end of his life, his wife became a member of the Oxford, New Jersey, Presbyterian Church, and brought up her family in this faith. The children were not baptized until as boys and girls they were taken one Sunday morning to this church by their mother to receive the rite. The old Oxford Church, on the north side of the road, long since pulled down, had an old-fashioned high pulpit with stairs reaching up to it on either side, and the story has come down to us that when the clergyman descended the

stairs on one side to administer baptism to the family before him, the children resisted the application of the water and ran up the steps on the other side, and behind the pulpit, and down again, with the clergyman endeavoring to keep pace, all more to the amusement than the edification of the congregation.

Elizabeth Paul died at the old Paul home on December 11, 1828, and was buried alongside of her husband. The graves may be seen in the Oxford Church graveyard on the hill road from Belvidere to Oxford, about two and a half miles back from the river. In the rear of the present church are the two large tombs with these inscriptions:

Sacred
to the Memory of
Thomas Paul Esq.
He died
in the 42nd year of his age
on the 22nd day of September
Anno Domini
1802

Sacred
to the Memory of
Elizabeth Paul
Widow of Thomas Paul Esq.
She died
in the 64th year of her age
on the 11th day of December
Anno Domini
1828

During two generations of this family vigorous and able widows brought up and maintained their large families with courage and success. In the Third Generation Sidney Roberts Paul in Philadelphia was the bread-winner for her family, and in the Fourth Generation Elizabeth Stadleman Paul in Belvidere bravely carried a similar responsibility. After her death her sons founded the Stadleman Institute on the hill above the old home as a memorial to their mother.

Note further that of numerous grandchildren of Elizabeth Stadleman, many of the granddaughters, but not many of the grandsons, lived to a healthy and useful old age.

CHILDREN OF (17) THOMAS AND ELIZABETH PAUL.

(Births as entered in their Family Bible.)

24. Comegys; b. June 5, 1785; d. Mar. 15, 1851; m. Sept. 17, 1818, his cousin (32) Sarah Rodman Paul.

25. Sarah Ann; b. Nov. 26, 1787; d. Apr. 30, 1864; m. June 9, 1825, Dr. George Green.
26. Sidney; b. Mar. 1, 1790; d. Mar. 27, 1850; m. June 11, 1810, Bennington Gill.
27. John Craft; b. Sept. 29, 1792; d. June, 1793.
28. James; b. June 29, 1794; d. Aug. 31, 1802.
29. William Henry; b. Sept. 26, 1796; d. (of hydrophobia) June 11, 1802.
30. Theodore Sedgwick; b. Dec. 7, 1798; d. Sept. 30, 1887; m. Oct. 28, 1830, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. John and Mary Erwin Cooper.
31. John Marshall; b. Jan. 2, 1800; d. Dec. 18, 1879; m. Oct. 13, 1830, his cousin (40) Rebecca Rodman Paul.

(23) JAMES PAUL⁴ (JOHN,³ JAMES,² JOSEPH,¹), of Philadelphia, Merchant.

He was born December 23, 1770, the youngest child of a large family, and brought up by his mother at the Indian King. When he was eleven years old we can see him standing with other boys at the corner of Second and Market Streets, in the early days of September, 1781, watching Washington and Rochambeau with their armies as they marched down Second Street on their way to Yorktown. He was seventeen years old when the Constitutional Convention met in the city. A number of the delegates stayed at the Indian King, and this naturally increased his interest in the proceedings. He must have seen the great Federal Procession, July 4, 1788, when the New Roof was paraded in triumph through the city. He was a strong Federalist all his life, and these were the events which shaped his opinions.

The yellow fever epidemic of 1793 robbed him of his mother and sisters, and placed heavy responsibilities upon the young man of twenty-three years of age. His elder brother, Thomas was absent in Belvidere, so that along with his brother-in-law, John Watson, the settlement of the affairs at the Indian King fell upon him.

John Watson was from Burlington, New Jersey, and at about this time was formed the firm of Watson & Paul, which carried on an import business with great success for a generation and laid the foundation for the wealth which James Paul acquired. The partnership created close ties between the Watson and the Paul families, which still endure.

During the summer of 1794 there broke out in the western counties of Pennsylvania what is called the "Whiskey Insurrection." President Washington called upon the Pennsylvania Militia, together with the militia of neighboring States, to the number of 15,000, to repress this incipient rebellion. James Paul marched

with these troops, notwithstanding his connection with Philadelphia Meeting. Upon his return he was subjected to the usual discipline of the Society of Friends. A committee from the Meeting repeatedly visited him and urged him to acknowledge the wrong of his action and his sorrow for his violation of their principles. This he was never willing to do. His description of these visitations and the pressure thus brought to bear upon him has long been handed down in the family. All efforts to obtain an acknowledgment of wrong failing, the following process was served upon him, which is now in my possession:

"James Paul of this City, who had a right of membership with us the people called the Quakers; not regarding our Christian testimony against warr, has been engaged in bearing arms and joining others therein. Towards him tender labor hath been extended in order to turn his mind to that peaceable principle which leads from Warr and Strife; but he appearing not fully convinced of the rectitude of our testimony herein, we do no longer consider him as a member of our religious Society. Nevertheless we desire he may become duly sensible of the nature of his deviation so as to condemn it to the satisfaction of the Meeting.

The foregoing testimony was agreed to by Philadelphia Monthly Meeting 6 mo.-26-1795 and a copy thereof directed to be delivered to the party."

His marriage, as that of his brother, took place at Old Swedes Church. The following entry in the records of this church is in the handwriting of the Rev. Nicholas Collins, D.D., then much in favor as a marrying parson. It reads:

"Married 1797, November 23, James Paul son of dec. John and Sidney Paul, heret. of Philad. ae. 26, and Elizabeth Rodman, daughter of John and Susan Rodman of Burlington, New Jersey, ae. 22.

W(itnesses) p(resent). William Smith, John Watson, all of Philadelphia."

The ancestry of Elizabeth Rodman, a Quakeress of Burlington, N. J., may be traced in the Genealogy of the Rodman Family by C. H. Jones (p. 84).

Of this marriage were born twelve children of whom four died in childhood, their deaths being re-

corded in the records of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting. It would seem from this that Elizabeth Rodman Paul retained some connection with the Meeting. In these entries it is expressly recorded that they are the children of "James Paul not a member."

For a few years after their marriage, James Paul and his wife resided at 100 Arch Street (near Fifth). In 1802 he removed to 34 North Fifth Street, the house at the southwest corner of Fifth and North Alley, opposite to the Old Christ Church burial ground and looking down on the tomb of Benjamin Franklin. Here the family lived for twenty-five years until the influx of business houses in the vicinity compelled another removal, this time to 176 South Third Street, the house next to Old St. Peter's Church. These homes were centers where gathered a large and genial circle of relations and friends.

The firm of Watson & Paul owned the Chestnut Street Wharf which they purchased in 1804 (A. W. M. 29-472). It was sold by their heirs in 1847. They also owned the warehouse, 24 South Wharves, on Delaware Avenue, at the south corner of Chestnut Street. The exact location of this wharf and warehouse is shown on a plan which faces page 37 of Abraham Ritter's "Philadelphia and Her Merchants," in which work reference is made to the extensive trade carried on by this firm. It included an import trade from India and China, and the story has been handed down of the desire of Elizabeth Paul to obtain a special pattern of Canton china which she drew on a sheet of paper, at the same time writing in the center of the pattern the words "Put nothing here." In due time the large set of china arrived and when unpacked it was found that each plate displayed in the center the words "Put nothing here," accurately copied by the Chinese workmen.

When the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, the first of the great trust companies of Philadelphia, was chartered in

1812, James Paul was chosen and acted for two years as president of the company.

Although born and bred as strict Quakers, in later life the heads of this family, connected themselves, under the powerful influence of the preaching of the Rev. Albert Barnes, with the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. In this Church their family physician, Dr. Henry Neill, was a ruling Elder. Four of their daughters here received adult baptism, the connection continuing through two succeeding generations.

Elizabeth Paul died of apoplexy September 28, 1835. Her husband survived her about four years and died at his home on Third Street, May 23, 1839. He was buried in the Pine Street burial ground of the First Presbyterian Church. Shortly afterwards his children purchased the lot in North Laurel Hill Cemetery to which they removed the remains of their parents and erected over them the shaft which now occupies the center of the plot.

James Paul was a short, stocky man, of rather dark complexion, and with large brows and a firm mouth. His portrait, and also that of his wife, was painted by Mr. Francis Drexel, in 1817, and is now owned by his grandson, John Rodman Paul, Esq. He was essentially a man of business. His success in this enabled him to give to three of his nephews the capital and opportunity also to build up the successful business in Philadelphia, which eventually became the mercantile house of Young, Smyth, Field & Co.

CHILDREN OF (23) JAMES AND ELIZABETH PAUL.

(Births as entered in their Family Bible.)

32. Sarah Rodman; b. Sept. 3, 1798; d. Nov. 27, 1867; m. Sept. 7, 1818, her cousin (24) Comegys Paul.
33. Sidney; b. May 4, 1800; d. s. p. 1877.
34. John Rodman; b. Jan. 24, 1802; d. Oct. 13, 1877; m. Oct. 6, 1828, Elizabeth D. Neill.

35. Susanna; b. Nov. 2, 1803; d. Jan. 18, 1809.
36. Still-born child; b. June, 1805 (buried 21st).
37. James; b. Nov. 19, 1806; d. Sept. 12, 1807.
38. Elizabeth; b. Sept. 10, 1808; d. Nov. 4, 1884; m. Oct. 2, 1828, Samuel Wilson, M. D., of Philadelphia.
39. Susan Rodman; b. Oct. 26, 1809; d. Jan. 31, 1836; m. Sept. 4, 1833, G. Hampton Coursen, of New York.
40. Rebecca; b. Oct. 30, 1810; d. Jan. 28, 1876; m. Oct. 20, 1830, her cousin (31) John Marshall Paul.
41. James; b. Dec. 10, 1812; d. July 7, 1814.
42. Thomas; b. Nov. 28, 1814; d. July 3, 1895; m. Sarah Taylor.
43. James William; b. Nov. 4, 1816; d. August 23, 1897; m. Apr. 8, 1840, Hannah Bunker.

FIFTH GENERATION.

(24) COMEGYS PAUL⁵ (THOMAS⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹), of Philadelphia, Merchant.

He was born at Philadelphia, June 5, 1785, spent his childhood at Belvidere, New Jersey, and graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1803, later taking his Master's degree. After studying law with Job S. Halsted of Newton, New Jersey, he was admitted to the New Jersey bar, and practiced law for a time, but his father's early death had thrown upon him responsibilities which soon led him to take up a mercantile business in Philadelphia for which his Uncle James advanced the necessary capital.

A partnership was formed in the fall of 1810, between Benjamin Canonge of New York, Comegys Paul, and his cousin, James Ranten. The business was carried on at 127 Market Street under the firm name of Canonge, Paul and Co. It proved very successful. James Ranten died in 1814 and later Canonge withdrew. Comegys Paul's cousins, John T. and William Watson, successively took their places. In the resulting firm of Comegys Paul & Co., he amassed a considerable fortune.

On September 17, 1818, he married his cousin (32) Sarah Rodman Paul, the daughter of his Uncle James. They lived at first on North Fifth Street very near to his uncle.

In 1824 he purchased from the executor of Nicholas Waln an estate of 110 acres on Wingohocking and Frankford Creeks in Northern Liberties. This he called "Newton" and there maintained a country place which was closely connected with the life not only of his own but of the succeeding generation of his family. Here he gradually retired from active business. During the later years of his life he spent his summers at Newton, but resided during winter at No. 3 Portico Row, two doors above Ninth on the south side of Spruce

Street. In those days in Philadelphia it was a point of some moment that a citizen aspiring to true respectability should never cross the street diagonally on the cobble stones, but should always keep to the sidewalk until reaching the rectangular crossing stones at the corners. Now Uncle Comegys, although himself a good deal of a stickler for the proprieties, and much given to reproving his daughters for petty breaches of good form, constantly neglected to keep on the Spruce Street sidewalk until he reached Ninth Street. Instead, in his nervous anxiety to go straight to his destination, he walked diagonally from his doorstep to the opposite corner of Ninth and Spruce. It resulted that when at his dinner table he urged his daughters to an observance of some point of etiquette, they were in the habit of retorting that they would behave with more propriety if their father would keep off the cobbles. Thus in the family "keep off the cobbles" became a customary injunction towards proper conduct.

Comegys Paul was literary in his tastes. He collected a large library of general English literature, and was a member of and took an interest in both the Philadelphia Atheneum and the Library Company of Philadelphia. He died at Philadelphia, March 15, 1851.

In personal appearance he was dark with large eyebrows, rather slight and nervous, ready with his tongue and pen, fond of social life, devoted to his family, sometimes offending by too great freedom of speech—a common failing in the Paul family.

After his death his widow completed the purchase of a larger residence at 1608 Walnut Street for which Comegys Paul had already contracted. Here she resided with her unmarried children until her death November 27, 1867; and here lived her surviving children, Caroline, James and Mary until the death of the latter in 1911, when the issue of Comegys Paul became extinct—a notable example of the unfortunate result of the marriage of first cousins.

CHILDREN OF (24) COMEGYS AND (32) SARAH PAUL.

44. Caroline Watson; b. June 30, 1819; d. s. p. Jan. 31, 1896.
45. Elizabeth Stadleman; b. Dec. 23, 1820; d. Dec. 24, 1889; m. Nov. 11, 1847, Alexander Henry, Esq., the Mayor of Philadelphia during the Civil War. Their son, John Snowden Henry, b. 1849; d. s. p. Dec. 6, 1883.
46. Thomas James; b. Jan. 1822; d. young.
47. Mary Eckard; b. 1823; d. Jan. 12, 1829.
48. Rebecca Rodman; b. 1825; d. young.
49. Sidney; b. Sept. 8, 1826; d. s. p. Sept. 27, 1854; m. Nov. 4, 1852, Rev. Francis Wharton, LL.D., Counsellor of the Department of State, and author of many well known legal treatises.
50. Ellen Carroll, b. Mar. 6, 1828; d. Mar. 27, 1843.
51. James; M. D., (Univ. Penna., 1852); b. 1829; graduated Princeton, 1849; d. s. p., July 24, 1908.
52. Sally Ann; b. Aug. 1831; d. Apr. 19, 1836.
53. Mary W.; b. 1832; d. s. p., Jan. 5, 1911.

(25) SARAH ANN PAUL⁵ (THOMAS⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹), of Belvidere New Jersey.

She was born at Flemington, New Jersey, November 26, 1787, and married June 9, 1825, at Belvidere, Dr. George Green, son of Samuel and Hannah Green, of Hardwick, Sussex County, New Jersey.

In 1829 they built "Ellerslie" on the portion of the Thomas Paul tract which fell to Sally Ann on the partition of her father's property after the death of her mother, and there resided until 1845 when they removed to Ohio, selling Ellerslie to her brother, John Marshall Paul.

She was bright, a ready talker, witty, and rather sharp with her tongue. She wore little curls hanging down all around her face.

In later life Dr. George Green and his wife returned to Belvidere, occupying a house on Paul Street where they died, Dr. Green on April 30, 1859, and Sally Ann Green on April 30, 1864.

CHILDREN OF DR. GEORGE AND (25) SALLY ANN GREEN.

54. James; b. 1826; m. Eliza Celia Howell.

James and Eliza Howell Green had issue:

Sally Ann; b. Oct. 3, 1855; d. Mar. 28, 1864.

Sidney Paul; m. J. Martin Cusey, of Bloomington, Illinois.

Elma Howell; m. Henry Nunnemaker, of Saybrook, Illinois.

Alice Rodgers; m. A. G. Lewis, of Saybrook, Illinois, and had issue Anna and Paul Lewis.

May; m. Charles E. Wright, of Bloomington, Illinois, and had issue, Rex Wright.

Percy Collier; d. s. p. Aug. 31, 1912.

55. Marshall Stadleman; b. Jan. 27, 1828; d. Feb. 20, 1833.

(26) SIDNEY PAUL⁵ (THOMAS⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹).

She was born at Flemington, New Jersey, March 1, 1790, and married at Belvidere, January 11, 1810, Bennington Gill of Philadelphia (born August 7, 1785), son of Captain Robert and Hannah Allen Gill, and a member of the firm of R. & B. Gill. After living some years in Philadelphia they removed in 1815 to Birmingham, England, and there remained until 1826 when they returned to this country and after residing for a time in New York City and for a time in Albany, New York, again became residents of Philadelphia about 1840.

Bennington Gill's house was on Chestnut Street near Juniper Street, opposite the old United States Mint. After his death in 1845 his widow and her daughters there established a large and well-known school for girls much in vogue during its period. Here many of the Paul cousins received their education. Sidney Paul Gill was a cultured as well as a pious woman, and of a very affectionate disposition. She died at Philadelphia, May 27, 1850. Her daughters continued the school on the north side of Spruce Street above Juniper. The principal of this school was Miss Mary H. Gill, a very gifted woman. She wrote an additional chapter to "Butler's Analogy," which was published with one of the New York editions of the famous work of Bishop Butler.

CHILDREN OF BENNINGTON AND (26) SIDNEY PAUL GILL.

56. Elizabeth Paul; b. Oct. 26, 1810; d. Mar. 20, 1850; m. Matthew Wilson.
57. Anna Read; b. June 27, 1812; d. s. p. Mar. 3, 1902; m. Rev. James P. Wilson. Dr. Wilson was for a long time pastor of the So. Park Presbyterian Church of Newark.

58. Mary Harvey; b. Feb. 5, 1814; d. s. p. June 5, 1864.
59. Sarah Anne; b. Jan. 11, 1816; d. s. p. Mar. 3, 1902;
m. Samuel P. Smith.
60. Sidney Paul; b. May 9, 1818; d. s. p. June 12, 1880.
Concerning her authorship of the popular hymn
"I Want to be an Angel," see Dr. Benson's Arti-
cle in Journal of the Presbyterian Historical So-
ciety, Vol. XII, p. 101.
61. Allen Hewes; b. Oct. 27, 1819; d. s. p. April 23,
1843.
62. Emily; b. Sept. 10, 1821; d. s. p. Nov. 22, 1882.
63. Theodore Paul; b. Aug. 18, 1824; d. Nov. 4, 1829.
64. Caroline Watson; b. Sept. 4, 1828; d. Nov. 7, 1829.
65. Henry Van Wart; b. May 28, 1831; d. Oct. 11, 1836.

(30) THEODORE SEDGWICK PAUL⁵ (THOMAS⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹), of Belvidere, New Jersey, where he was born December 7, 1798.

In 1826 he engaged in business in New York City along with his brother-in-law, Bennington Gill. This continued until his mother's death, when he returned to Belvidere and there died September 30, 1887, at the age of eighty-eight in the same room in which he was born.

He married October 28, 1830, at Easton, Pennsylvania, Elizabeth (b. Dec. 13, 1810; d. Jan. 13, 1879), daughter of Dr. John Cooper of Easton, and his wife Mary Erwin, a daughter of Colonel Arthur Erwin, an officer of the Revolutionary War.

Theodore S. Paul was one of the founders and an elder of the Second Presbyterian Church of Belvidere (new school).

In 1835 a proposition was under discussion for the removal of Theodore S. Paul and his family from Belvidere. His father-in-law favored it and offered to provide a considerable sum to secure him entry in a proposed new business in Philadelphia. Correspondence ensued between Dr. Cooper and Comegys Paul on the subject. The latter wrote concerning his brother Theodore on May 15, 1835:

"I do not think another situation should be decided upon without the greatest deliberation. It should offer considerable pecuniary advantages to a certainty of adding to his wife's comfort and happiness. His present business he understands. The locality from being his birth place is familiar to him. As the representative of his family as well as on account of his excellent character he is respected. The estimable traits in his character which you mention are not over-rated. Economical, steady, honourable, persevering, correct and quiet. Intermeddling with nobody's business but his own, he acquires the entire confidence and esteem not only of his acquaintance, but of business men generally."

Taking his brother's advice, my grandfather stayed in Belvidere until he became the oldest inhabitant. Except for an occasional visit to his brother Comegys in Philadelphia he rarely left his home town. In his earlier

life he had charge of the family land interests. Later he managed his farm on the outskirts of the town. He knew everybody in the place, even the boys playing in the streets, and they all knew him. Everybody came to him when they needed money and he usually endorsed their notes. When he died his executors found in his wallet the uncollectible notes of most of his fellow townspeople.

CHILDREN OF (30) THEODORE SEDGWICK AND ELIZABETH
C. PAUL.

66. John Cooper, M. D.; b. Oct. 6, 1831; graduated from Princeton College, 1850; d. s. p. Dec. 26, 1855, at Steubenville, Ohio.
67. Elizabeth Stadleman; b. Oct. 29, 1833, d. June 26, 1918; m. Nov. 5, 1857, her second cousin (90) Henry Neill Paul. For issue see under (90).
68. Thomas; b. July 14, 1835; d. s. p. Jan. 31, 1861.
69. Mary Erwin; b. April 19, 1837, d. s. p. July 11, 1913.
70. Theodore Sedgwick; b. June 25, 1839; d. June 12, 1840.
71. Arthur Erwin; b. April 7, 1841; d. April 8, 1843.
72. Charlotte Vandever; b. Aug. 9, 1846; d. June 22, 1931; m. John Calvin Welling.
73. Comegys, M. D.; b. July 19, 1846; graduated from Williams College, 1867; d. s. p. June 29, 1906.
74. Francis Erwin, b. Dec. 5, 1848; d. Oct. 27, 1850.
75. Frank (Ellinwood); b. Feb. 7, 1853; d. Mar. 7, 1922; m. Minnie Pope.
76. Theodore Sedgwick; b. April 2, 1855; lawyer of Denver, Col.; d. s. p. Dec. 21, 1880.

(31) JOHN MARSHALL PAUL⁵ (THOMAS⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹), M. D., of Philadelphia and Belvidere, N. J., at which latter place he was born January 2, 1800.

After completing his schooling he came to Philadelphia, where he studied medicine in the office of Dr. Parrish, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

In June, 1823, he sailed for Europe with his cousin, Dr. John Rodman Paul, and pursued medical studies in Paris for two years, returning to Philadelphia in June, 1825. Here he practiced his profession for over twenty years. On October 20, 1830, he married, at the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, his cousin (40) Rebecca Rodman Paul. (In her mother's Bible this marriage is entered as October 13, 1830. I have given precedence to the church record.) They resided on the north side of Spruce Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets. Both were members of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia and there their children were baptized. In 1835 he was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians.

In 1846 he removed with his family to his birthplace, Belvidere, New Jersey, and spent the remainder of his life at the large country house called "Ellerslie," which is so closely associated with two generations of the Paul family. Here the Philadelphia members of the family were in the habit of spending their summers.

He gradually retired from the practice of his profession. His office became filled with fishing tackle rather than with patients, as he settled down to the life of a country gentleman. His place sloped down to the river on the edge of which was a little boathouse. On a summer afternoon he would seek out some of the children, procure bait and rod, and row up the river to the cliff of Manunkachunk in the hopes of catching a black bass, which so far as my own experience went was never taken.

His interest in his native town led to the founding of the "Stadleman Institute," to which he donated part of his large library. He made the then common mistake of planting this on top of a steep hill instead of at the bottom, which much interfered with its popularity.

He took a warm interest in the Second Presbyterian Church (New School) of Belvidere, of which he was a founder and an elder.

He died at Ellerslie, December 18, 1879, surviving his wife by three years.

A Memoir of John Marshall Paul was read before the College of Physicians March 3, 1880, by Dr. Edward Shippen. It is published in the Transactions, 3rd Ser. Vol. V.

CHILDREN OF (31) JOHN MARSHALL AND (40) REBECCA
RODMAN PAUL.

77. Anna Gill; b. Aug. 5, 1831; d. s. p. May 16, 1876.
78. Samuel Wilson; b. May 13, 1833; d. May 18, 1835.
79. Marshall Stadleman; b. Oct. 6, 1834; d. Feb. 6, 1836.
80. Susan; b. Feb. 3, 1837; d. Mar. 29, 1839.
81. Rebecca Rodman; b. Nov. 10, 1838; d. s. p. May 17, 1877; m. Oct. 1, 1868, Rev. Stephen W. Dana, of Philadelphia.
82. Lucy; b. Oct. 18, 1840; d. s. p. July 20, 1924; m. Jan. 3, 1861, Samuel Bigelow, of New York.
83. John Marshall; b. Dec. 1, 1842; d. Mar. 17, 1887; m. Emma Nishwitz.
84. Ellen; b. Jan. 4, 1845; d. young.
85. Sally Anne; b. Sept. 4, 1846; d. s. p. Aug. 2, 1897.

(34) JOHN RODMAN PAUL⁵ (JAMES⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹).

Physician, of Philadelphia, born January 24, 1802. He graduated with the first honor of his class from the University of Pennsylvania in 1820, delivering the Latin Salutatory. Three years later he received from the same University his degree of M. D.

In June, 1823, he took passage in a sailing vessel from Philadelphia to Havre accompanied by his cousin, John Marshall Paul. Proceeding to Paris, he there studied medicine for two years, making also an Italian trip during the summer of 1824. An interesting volume of letters written by him to his family during this period has been preserved. Returning to Philadelphia (by way of the Rhine, Holland, and England) in the summer of 1825, he was for two years an interne of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

On October 6, 1828, he married, at the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, Elizabeth Duffield Neill (born November 30, 1809; died January 18, 1866), the daughter of Dr. Henry Neill, of Philadelphia, and Martha Rutter Duffield, his wife. An account of her life and ancestry will be found in "John Neill and his Descendants" (p. 31).

He established his residence and office at 157 South Third Street, removing in 1835 to 57 Pine Street, and in 1842 to 1006 Spruce Street. He continued in active and extensive practice of his profession as a family physician until the year 1844, when he retired from practice, maintaining, however, his connection with the medical profession as President of the Board of Managers of Wills Eye Hospital, and as Treasurer of the College of Physicians, a position which he held for forty years.

From this time his business, financial and philanthropic activities were large and varied. He was a member of City Councils in 1844, and a member of the Committee which built Girard College, and also an

Inspector of the County Prison. From 1859 to 1869 he was Treasurer and Agent of the Washington Manufacturing Company, with cotton mills at Gloucester, New Jersey. For a longer term he was President of the Gloucester Land Company. He was from 1848 till his death a director of the Philadelphia Contributionship. He was also a director of the Bank of Commerce, and of the Philadelphia Savings Fund. In 1869 he was elected a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. Very shortly after its organization he became a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia.

In ante bellum days he was a strong supporter of Henry Clay. During the war his intense sympathy with the cause of the Union made heavy drafts upon his physical and mental energies. His natural gayety turned to a seriousness which even after the close of the war was never entirely thrown off.

A lively pen picture of him is given by his friend, Dr. Stephen Littell.

"In stature Dr. Paul was rather above the ordinary height; and in figure well formed and robust. His features were regular and clearly defined; his countenance prepossessing; his step short and quick, and his carriage erect and manly. He was simple and moderate in his habits; straightforward and honest; and free from all ostentation, pretence, sham and unreality. Like Cowper he hated from his very soul all affectation. There was no concealment or hypocrisy in his nature; his disapprobation was unmistakably expressed, and his approval as heartily bestowed. He was an useful citizen, and a humane, honourable and upright man. No one ever connected his name with aught that was little, equivocal or unworthy. He was scrupulously observant of punctuality in all his engagements, rightly thinking that time is money, and that no man is excusable for selfishly encroaching on what belongs to another." (This latter virtue he inherited from his great-grandfather, James Paul.—H. N. P.)

More full details of his life are given in the memoir from which the above is extracted, published in the Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, Third Series, Vol. IV.

His homes, at 1006 Spruce Street, and later at 903 Pine Street, were the gathering places not merely for

his children and grandchildren but for a large circle of acquaintances. At the head of his family board his wit and merriment never failed. Jest and anecdote kept all in smiling humour. These family dinners and Sunday evening suppers, continued by his children for years after their father's death, will live in the memories of the grandchildren so long as they live.

He died October 13, 1877, and was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

CHILDREN OF (34) JOHN RODMAN AND ELIZABETH
D. PAUL.

86. Mary Catherine; b. July 23, 1829; d. Jan. 18, 1905; m. Dr. Edward Shippen.
87. Margaret Neill; b. Nov. 23, 1830; d. s. p. Jan. 24, 1897.
88. Frances McIlvaine; b. May 8, 1832; d. s. p. Mar. 27, 1908.
89. Eleanora Ellicott; b. Oct. 9, 1833; d. Feb. 11, 1909; m. Samuel George Snelling.
90. Henry Neill; b. Apr. 9, 1835; d. Apr. 8, 1899; m. Elizabeth Stadleman Paul.
91. Martha Emily (known as Emily Martha); b. Feb. 16, 1837; d. Nov. 6, 1918.
92. John Rodman; b. Oct. 23, 1838; d. May 30, 1843.
93. James Marshall; b. Sept. 11, 1840; graduated Williams College 1860; d. s. p. May 19, 1878; m. Laura V. Gray. Was a resident of Fairplay, Colo.
94. Elizabeth Sydney; b. June 30, 1842; d. Oct. 27, 1845.
95. John Rodman; b. Aug. 6, 1852; graduated U. of Pa. 1872. Lawyer of Philadelphia.
96. Albert Barnes; b. Aug. 6, 1852; d. Apr. 6, 1853.

(38) ELIZABETH PAUL⁵ (JAMES⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹), of Philadelphia.

Born September 10, 1808. She married at Philadelphia, October 2, 1828 (First Presbyterian Church), Samuel Wilson, M. D., (b. Oct. 7, 1803; d. Feb. 3, 1832), son of the Rev. James P. and Mary Hall Wilson. He practiced his profession in Philadelphia, residing on Fourth Street below Spruce, and there died in his twenty-eighth year. In her youth she was the beauty of the family. In her widowhood she received adult baptism at the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, September 20, 1832, and was a staunch defender of the faith. Thereafter she and her sister Sidney lived on Spruce Street below Eleventh. She adopted and brought up Pauline Coursen, the orphan child of her sister Susan. The sisters, Sidney and Elizabeth had shares with their sister Rebecca in the ownership of Ellerslie in Belvidere, and spent their summers there. She died at Philadelphia, November 4, 1885.

Of Elizabeth's unmarried sister Sidney some record must here be made. A woman of vigorous intellect and bright conversation. In her old age she had smooth, silvery white hair, surrounding a smiling quizzical face as she peered through her gold spectacles. Very absent-minded, she brought down stairs and handed the postman her sofa pillow, while the letter she had written was carefully laid at the head of the sofa.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND (32) ELIZABETH PAUL
WILSON.

97. Mary; b. Nov. 4, 1829; d. Oct. 5, 1890 (First Pres. Church); m. Oct. 7, 1851, Coleman Fisher.

98. James P.; b. July 8, 1831; d. Feb. 25, 1836.

(39) SUSAN RODMAN PAUL⁵ (JAMES⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹).

Born October 26, 1809. She married (First Presbyterian Church) September 4, 1833, Gershon Hampton Coursen of New York. She died January 31, 1836.

CHILD OF G. HAMPTON AND (39) SUSAN PAUL COURSEN.

99. Susan Paulina (called Pauline); b. Jan. 31, 1836; d. May 6, 1908; m. Dec., 1860, Rev. Henry S. Osborn, LL.D., son of Truman and Eliza Paget Osborn. Dr. Osborn was for many years a professor in Lafayette College.

Their child Elizabeth Paget Osborn, b. Aug. 19, 1862, m. June 30, 1887, Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D., LL.D., of New York. Their child, Sydney Pauline Thompson, was b. Dec. 13, 1890 and resides in New York City with her mother.

(42) THOMAS PAUL⁵ (JAMES⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹) of Philadelphia and Belvidere, New Jersey.

Born November 28, 1814. He attended the University of Pennsylvania and Amherst College, and resided for a time in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and at Belvidere, New Jersey. He came back to Philadelphia, and from 1865 to 1890 resided at the corner of Green and Harvey Streets, Germantown. He married (1st Pres. Church, Phila.), April 8, 1840, Sarah Taylor, daughter of Caleb and Lydia (Williams) Taylor. She was the author of a widely used book of recipes, entitled "Cookery from Experience." In later life Thomas Paul returned with his family to Belvidere where he died July 3, 1895.

CHILDREN OF (42) THOMAS AND SARAH TAYLOR PAUL.

100. Rosalie; b. May 3, 1842; d. s. p. 1919; m. Nov. 6, 1867, William H. Scranton.
101. Charles Rodman; b. Sep. 11, 1843; d. Nov. 8, 1901; m. Katharine Rains.
102. Elizabeth Sidney; b. Nov. 16, 1845; d. s. p. April 15, 1886.
103. Laura; b. May 3, 1849; d. s. p. at Belvidere, April, 1930.
104. George Williams (Taylor); b. Dec. 5, 1852; lost at sea Nov. 26, 1888; m. Fannie L. Coddington.

(43) JAMES WILLIAM PAUL⁵ (JAMES⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹), Lawyer of Philadelphia.

Born November 4, 1816. Graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1834, and was admitted to the bar three years later. He rapidly acquired an extensive practice, and was one of the leading counsellors at the bar of Philadelphia. To his professional skill was added a wide knowledge of men and affairs which made him much sought after as a family advisor.

He married February 9, 1841, Hannah Clement Bunker (b. July 31, 1820; d. March 12, 1891), daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth Thorne (Clement) Bunker. Her ancestry is recited in the Genealogy of the Andrews Family (p. 30).

He resided for many years at 220 South Fourth Street, later removing to Chestnut Street above Twentieth Street. A few years before his death he retired from active practice and removed his home to Villanova near Philadelphia, where he died August 23, 1897.

During the Civil War he was very earnest in his support of the Union. With a few friends he organized what was originally called the Union Club, out of which grew the Union League of Philadelphia.

In early life he was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, but his later connection was with St. Andrews Episcopal Church of Philadelphia.

CHILDREN OF (43) JAMES WILLIAM AND HANNAH BUNKER
PAUL.

105. Frank William; b. Oct. 14, 1841; d. Dec. 24, 1912; m. Mar. 2, 1875, Florence Oglesby.

106. Allan Gill, U. S. N.; b. Oct. 18, 1846; d. s. p. (at sea) May 13, 1891.

107. Elizabeth Bunker; b. June 8, 1848; d. Jan. 8, 1870; m. Feb. 9, 1869, Thomas Greenfield Gaylord of Cincinnati Ohio.
Their child James Paul Gaylord; b. Jan. 5, 1870, d. s. p. Sep. 8, 1907.
108. James Rodman, known as James William (Jr.); b. July 9, 1851; d. Sep. 25, 1908; m. Nov. 6, 1877, Frances Drexel.
109. Lawrence Taylor; b. Aug. 24, 1854; d. s. p. Oct. 12, 1926; m. Sep. 5, 1915, Florence (Sellers) Coxe, daughter of David W. Sellers of Philadelphia.
110. Mary Dahlgren; b. July 4, 1858; d. Dec. 22, 1894; m. June 6, 1878, William Waldorf Astor of New York.

SIXTH GENERATION.

(56) ELIZABETH PAUL GILL⁶ (SIDNEY PAUL⁵, THOMAS⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹).

Born at Philadelphia October 26, 1810. Married at Albany, New York, June 12, 1834, Matthew Wilson (b. Aug. 8, 1807, d. April 14, 1853), son of Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D., of Philadelphia. She died March 20, 1850.

CHILDREN OF MATTHEW AND (56) ELIZABETH PAUL
WILSON.

- 111. Anna Gill; b. Mar. 22, 1835, d. s. p. Nov. 27, 1855.
- 112. Margaretta Peery; b. Aug. 3, 1836; d. Sept. 27, 1922; m. Charles McKean Bayard.
- 113. James Patriot; b. Aug. 2, 1839; d. April 8, 1843.

(72) CHARLOTTE VANDERVEER PAUL⁶ (THEODORE S.⁵, THOMAS⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹).

Born at Belvidere, August 9, 1844. There she resided until her marriage on November 5, 1874, to John Calvin Welling, originally of Titusville, New Jersey, but then of New York City. They shortly afterwards removed to Chicago, Illinois, residing first in Hyde Park and afterwards in Kenwood.

John Calvin Welling (b. Feb. 24, 1840) was an officer of and for some time before his death Vice-President of the Illinois Central Railroad, and was connected with many public and financial institutions in Chicago. In 1892-3 he was a Director of the Chicago World's Fair. He was a trustee and an elder in the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church and active in its affairs.

He died in Chicago November 9, 1906. His widow continued to live there until her death on June 22, 1931.

CHILDREN OF JOHN C. AND CHARLOTTE VANDERVEER
PAUL WELLING.

- 114. Bessie Paul; b. Aug. 3, 1875; d. at Belvidere, Nov. 16, 1879.
- 115. John Paul; b. Sep. 6, 1881; m. Harriet Walker.

(75) FRANK ELLINWOOD PAUL ⁶ (THEODORE S.⁵,
THOMAS ⁴, JOHN ³, JAMES ², JOSEPH ¹).

Born at Belvidere, February 7, 1853; and married at Boston, Massachusetts, on March 15, 1877, to Minnie, daughter of Rev. Augustus Russell Pope.

They lived for many years at Framingham Center, Massachusetts, returning to Belvidere, New Jersey, and later to Lower Mt. Bethel Township, Northampton County, Pennsylvania.

He died there March 6, 1922.

CHILDREN OF FRANK E. AND MINNIE POPE PAUL.

116. Edith Vanderveer; b. Dec. 30, 1877.

117. Augustus Russell; b. Mar. 25, 1880.

(83) JOHN MARSHALL PAUL, JR.⁶ (JOHN MARSHALL⁵, THOMAS⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹).

Born at Belvidere, New Jersey, December 1, 1842. He graduated from Williams College in the class of 1864; and studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania where he received his medical degree. He served as resident in the University Hospital in Philadelphia, subsequent to which he returned to Belvidere and there practiced his profession.

On November 13, 1872, he married Emma Nishwitz, daughter of Frederick and Doris (Wenzel) Nishwitz.

He died at Belvidere, March 17, 1887. His widow married, February, 1895, Roderick Byington. She died April 17, 1927.

CHILDREN OF (83) JOHN MARSHALL AND EMMA N. PAUL.

118. Rosalie Scranton; b. Aug. 19, 1873; m. Sept. 5, 1900, Dr. Godfrey Roger Pisek of New York, son of Anton and Barbara Musil Pisek.

THEIR CHILDREN:

Barbara Vincent Pisek; b. Mar. 20, 1902.

Frederica Paul Pisek; b. Aug. 1, 1904; m. May 29, 1926, to Franklin Field of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Helen Marshall Pisek; b. Mar. 12, 1910.

119. Frederick Marshall; b. Apr. 30, 1875, graduated from Princeton Univ. 1896, took his M. D. at the University of Penna., and practiced his profession at Newark, N. J.; d. s. p. Dec. 18, 1926.

(86) MARY CATHERINE PAUL ⁶ (JOHN RODMAN ⁵, JAMES ⁴, JOHN ³, JAMES ², JOSEPH ¹).

Born at Philadelphia, July 23, 1829. She married (First Pres. Ch. Phila.) January 13, 1853, Dr. Edward Shippen, U. S. N. Their residence was in Philadelphia and there she died January 18, 1905.

Edward Shippen (b. June 18, 1826; d. June 16, 1911), was a son of Richard Shippen of Burlington, New Jersey, and great grandson of Chief Justice Edward Shippen of Pennsylvania. He graduated from Princeton and took his M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania. He served as Surgeon and Medical Director in the U. S. Navy from 1849 until his retirement with rank of Rear-Admiral. He had much active service during the Civil War. A Memoir of Dr. Shippen is published in Vol. V of the Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, of which Society he was President at the time of his death.

CHILDREN OF DR. EDWARD AND (86) MARY CATHERINE
PAUL SHIPPEN.

120. Anna; b. Oct. 30, 1853; d. July 16, 1921; m. George Willing.
121. Elizabeth Paul; b. July 8, 1858; d. Oct. 20, 1887; m. Charles W. Barnes.
122. Catharine (later called Katharine) Paul; b. June 7, 1863; m. June 1, 1893, Dr. Frederick A. Packard (b. Nov. 17, 1862; d. s. p. Nov. 1, 1902), son of Dr. John H. and Elisabeth Wood Packard of Philadelphia. He took his Arts and Medical degrees from the University of Pennsylvania, and practiced his profession in Philadelphia until his death there.
123. Margaret; b. June 18, 1869; m. Edwards S. Dunn.

- (89) ELEANORA ELLICOTT PAUL⁶ (JOHN RODMAN⁵, JAMES⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹).

Born at Philadelphia, October 9, 1833. She married (First Pres. Ch. Phila.) May 18, 1854, Samuel George Snelling of Boston, Massachusetts. She died at Dedham, Mass., February 11, 1909.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL G. AND ELEANOR E. PAUL
SNELLING.

124. Elizabeth Tilden; b. Feb. 2, 1855; m. May 31, 1883
Rev. Augustine Heard Amory.
125. Samuel; b. Jan. 14, 1857; graduated Harvard
1879. Episcopal clergyman; m. (1) April 23,
1884, Jane Lambert Kielblock, granddaughter of
Rev. Thomas Lambert of Charlestown, Mass.
She d. s. p. Aug., 1898; m. (2) Apr. 22, 1903, Eu-
genia P. Meneely, daughter of Clinton H. Me-
neely of Troy, New York.
126. Rodman Paul, b. April 26, 1861; m. June 12, 1900,
Eva B. de Tréville of Richmond, Virginia.
127. John Linzee; b. Jan. 3, 1864; d. Jan. 11, 1907; m.
Oct. 17, 1894, Christine Louise Williams.
128. Eleanora; b. Oct. 25, 1868.
129. Mary Frances; b. May 30, 1872.

(90) HENRY NEILL PAUL⁶ (JOHN RODMAN⁵, JAMES⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹).

Born at Philadelphia, April 9, 1835, he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1853, studied civil engineering, and for some years engaged in railroad construction work, residing then at Belvidere, New Jersey. Here he was married (at the Paul homestead by Rev. John Vanderveer) November 5, 1857, to his second cousin, Elizabeth Stadleman Paul, and soon after returned to Philadelphia, residing at 1521 Pine Street.

During the Civil War he enlisted in Capt. Landis' Company, First Regiment Artillery, and was in reserve at the battle of Antietam.

He was Treasurer and Agent of the Washington Manufacturing Company until 1885, when he became Vice President and in 1893 President of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, an office previously held by his grandfather. He was a director of the Philadelphia Saving Fund, and of the Mutual Assurance Company (Green Tree).

He became an Elder of Calvary Presbyterian Church in 1860 and so remained throughout his life. With three successive pastors of the Church—Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, Rev. Charles A. Dickey and Rev. J. Sparhawk Jones—he contracted warm and lifelong friendships. He died at Atlanta, Georgia, April 8, 1899.

At his funeral service in Calvary Presbyterian Church, April 11, 1899, the Rev. J. Sparhawk Jones thus drew his character:

"For many years he has gone in and out of this church and up and down through this community, blameless, exemplary, true, honored of all, a consecrated man, and one who looked upon life from the sanctuary of great principles.

"You know his virtues and amenities, his nature so simple and sweet, his conscience quick and correct, his manner ever cordial, affable and gracious, his heart large and generous, his hand liberal above most, his friendship sincere and steadfast, his prayers child-like, humble and reverent, his faith firm and trustful, his religious

convictions deep and strong, and his consistency absolute. Then, too, he had that most valuable, perhaps, of all intellectual possessions—judgment—sound sense and discretion, which made him a wise counsellor, a safe adviser, a judicious mind, a tower of strength.”

CHILDREN OF (90) HENRY N. AND ELIZABETH S. PAUL.

- 130. Meta Neill; b. Sept. 26, 1860; d. Aug. 25, 1861.
- 131. Henry Neill; b. Sept. 25, 1863; m. Margaret Crosby Butler.
- 132. Elizabeth Duffield; b. Oct. 1, 1867; d. Oct. 16, 1868.
- 133. Theodore Sedgwick; b. Mar. 13, 1873; d. July 23, 1874.

(97) MARY WILSON ⁶ (ELIZABETH PAUL ⁵, JAMES ⁴, JOHN ³, JAMES ², JOSEPH ¹).

Born in Philadelphia, November 4, 1829. Married (1st Pres. Church, Phila.), October 7, 1851, Coleman Fisher of Philadelphia (b. Feb. 12, 1824; d. July 21, 1876), son of William W. and Mary P. Fisher. They resided in Philadelphia, living on Pine Street above 15th Street, with a summer residence at Ambler, Pennsylvania. She survived her husband and died at Ambler October 5, 1890.

CHILDREN OF COLEMAN AND MARY WILSON FISHER.

134. Samuel Wilson; b. Sept. 25, 1853; d. Dec. 24, 1932; m. Clara F. Jones.
135. Coleman Sydney; b. Oct. 22, 1857; d. s. p. Dec. 5, 1887.
136. Elizabeth Wilson; b. Dec. 24, 1863.

(101) CHARLES RODMAN PAUL⁶ (THOMAS⁵, JAMES⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹).

Born September 11, 1843. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the 7th New Jersey Infantry and served with the Army of the Potomac throughout the war. He was commissioned a Captain September 10, 1864, and was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers April 2, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious services."

He was then transferred to the regular army as Captain and saw much service in numerous Indian campaigns. At the outbreak of the Spanish War he was commissioned Major, 18th U. S. Infantry, and was ordered to the Philippine Islands, where he had continuous duty for two years. He was promoted to Lieut. Col. 20th U. S. Infantry January 28, 1900. He returned with broken health to the United States; was promoted Colonel 30th U. S. Infantry September 27, 1901, and died at Philadelphia, November 8, 1901.

His Commandery of the Loyal Legion records: "Few officers of the Army were more respected and beloved, by both officers and men. He was a thorough soldier, whose abilities were recognized by his superiors and inferiors; a thorough disciplinarian, and an excellent commanding officer, who could always be depended upon."

He married, April 18, 1877, Katharine Rains, daughter of Gen. Gabriel Rains of Aiken, South Carolina.

CHILDREN OF CHARLES RODMAN AND KATHARINE RAINS
PAUL.

137. Rosalie; b. April 5, 1878; m. Henry Anthony Barclay, Jr.

138. Louis Rains; b. June 9, 1882; d. Sept. 29, 1882.

(104) GEORGE WILLIAMS (TAYLOR) PAUL⁶
(THOMAS⁵, JAMES⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹).

Born December 5, 1852.

He married, January 8, 1885, Fanny L. Coddington (d. Dec., 1901), daughter of Joseph Coddington of Rahway, New Jersey.

He was lost at sea, going down with the S. S. "Allentown," of which he was master, when she was lost off Cape Cod, November 26, 1888.

CHILDREN OF GEORGE W. AND FANNY C. PAUL.

139. George Berry; b. Nov. 15, 1885; m. W. Ethel Sparks.

Their child, George Beebe Paul, b. Jan. 1, 1913.

140. Charles Clayton; b. Sept. 2, 1887; m. (1) Aug., 1909, Margaret McDonough, d. s. p.; m. (2) May 13, 1924, Lola A. Downer. Their child, Barbara Jean Paul.

(105) FRANK WILLIAM PAUL⁶ (JAMES W.⁵, JAMES⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹).

Born at Florence, Italy, October 14, 1841.

He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1861. On April 26, 1861, he enlisted as a corporal in the Commonwealth Artillery, and served with distinction throughout the Civil War. In June, 1864, he was acting Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery of the 18th Army Corps. Toward the close of the war he changed his enlistment to the regular army, which he entered as 1st Lieutenant of the 24th U. S. Infantry. In March, 1867, he was brevet captain. The following year after a severe illness, he resigned from the Army and studied law. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1869, and there practiced law in association with his father.

He married, March 2, 1875, Florence Oglesby, daughter of Joseph H. and Margaret (Hendricks) Oglesby of New Orleans, Louisiana. She died March 20, 1899.

In his later years he resided at Villa Nova, near Philadelphia, where he died December 24, 1912.

CHILDREN OF (105) FRANK W. AND FLORENCE OGLESBY
PAUL.

141. Margaret Oglesby; b. Jan. 16, 1876; m. John Kent Kane.
142. Oglesby; b. Sept. 28, 1877; d. Oct. 5, 1915; m. Laura L. Wilson.
143. Mary Lillian; b. Mar. 11, 1881; m. 1905, Richard Howard Bland.
144. Frank William (Jr.); b. July 25, 1888.

(108) JAMES WILLIAM PAUL, JR.⁶ (JAMES W.⁵, JAMES⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹).

Born at Philadelphia, August 9, 1851.

He was baptized February 4, 1852, at St. Andrew's Church as James Rodman Paul, but was always known as James W. Paul, Jr. He was a member of the firm of Drexel & Co. and prominent in the financial life of Philadelphia; President of the Board of Trustees of the Drexel Institute to the affairs of which he devoted much time; and Treasurer of the Fairmount Park Art Association.

He married, November 6, 1877, Frances Drexel, daughter of Anthony J. and Ellen (Rozet) Drexel, of Philadelphia. She died at Carlsbad, Germany, June 16, 1893.

His Philadelphia residence was at 3809 Locust Street, West Philadelphia. His country home was "Wood Crest," at Radnor, Pennsylvania. He was especially fond of horticulture, and was President of the Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania.

He died September 25, 1908, at Hot Springs, Virginia.

CHILDREN OF (108) JAMES W. AND FRANCES DREXEL
PAUL.

- 145. Ellen Drexel; b. Nov. 5, 1880; m. Paul Denckla Mills.
- 146. Anthony Joseph Drexel; b. Feb. 10, 1884; m. Isabel Biddle.
- 147. Mary Astor; b. Mar. 26, 1889; m. Charles A. Munn.

(110) MARY DAHLGREN PAUL⁶ (JAMES W.⁵,
JAMES⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹).

Born July 4, 1858. She married June 6, 1878, William Waldorf Astor of New York, son of John Jacob and Charlotte Augusta (Gibbes) Astor. She died December 22, 1894.

William Waldorf Astor was born in New York March 31, 1848. He graduated from Columbia College and Law School and practiced law in New York City. He was U. S. Minister to Italy from 1882 to 1885. He became a British subject in 1899, and was created Viscount Astor in 1917. He died October 18, 1919.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM WALDORF AND (110) MARY DAHLGREN PAUL ASTOR.

148. Waldorf; b. May 21, 1879; m. Nancy Langhorne.

149. Pauline; b. Sept. 24, 1880; m. Oct. 29, 1904, Herbert Henry Spender-Clay.

Their children:

Phyllis Mary Spender-Clay; b. Oct. , 1905.

Rachel Pauline Spender-Clay; b. Feb. , 1907.

Sybil Gwendolin Spender-Clay; b. Mar. 28, 1910.

150. John Rudolf; b. Nov. 28, 1881; d. Dec. 28, 1881.

151. John Jacob; b. May 20, 1886; m. Violet Mary, widow of Lord Charles Mercer-Nairne.

152. Gwendolin; b. 1889; d. Sept. 10, 1902.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

(112) MARGARETTA PEERY WILSON ⁷ (ELIZABETH PAUL GILL ⁶, SIDNEY PAUL ⁵, THOMAS ⁴, JOHN ³, JAMES ², JOSEPH ¹).

Born August 3, 1836. Married October 12, 1864, at Newark, New Jersey, Charles McKean Bayard (b. Oct. 30, 1838; d. Jan. 10, 1911), son of Charles Pettit and Adeline J. McKean Bayard of Philadelphia. Their residence was at 105 E. Johnson Street, Germantown, Phila. She died at her summer residence, Seal Harbor, Maine, September 27, 1922.

CHILDREN OF CHARLES MCKEAN AND MARGARETTA WILSON
BAYARD.

- 153. James Wilson; b. Aug. 2, 1865. Graduated Princeton 1885. Lawyer of Philadelphia. d. Dec. 30, 1927.
- 154. Adele J.; b. Dec. 26, 1866.
- 155. Samuel McKean; b. Nov. 21, 1868; m. Esther Lardner Starr; d. March 23, 1932.
- 156. Margaretta Wilson; b. Jan. 5, 1871.
- 157. Elizabeth Gill; b. July 31, 1873.
- 158. Edith Stuyvesant; b. Dec. 20, 1876; m. Henry Price Wright.

(115) JOHN PAUL WELLING⁷ (CHARLOTTE PAUL WELLING⁶, THEODORE SEDGWICK PAUL⁵, THOMAS⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹).

Born at Chicago, Illinois, September 6, 1881, graduated Princeton University, 1903, and married February 19, 1914, Harriet Walker, daughter of Judge Charles Morehead and Harriet Warner Walker of Chicago. They reside at 33 Bellevue Place, Chicago.

CHILDREN OF JOHN PAUL AND HARRIET WALKER
WELLING.

159. Harriet; b. Aug. 26, 1916.

160. Mary Paul; b. Jan. 10, 1919.

(120) ANNA SHIPPEN ⁷ (MARY CATHERINE PAUL ⁶, JOHN RODMAN⁵, JAMES⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹).

Born at Philadelphia, October 30, 1853. She married November 21, 1876, George Willing of Philadelphia, and died in the same city July 16, 1921.

George Willing, son of Charles and Selena Watson Willing, was born in Philadelphia January 12, 1853, and died November 29, 1930.

CHILDREN OF GEORGE AND ANNA SHIPPEN WILLING.

161. George; b. Sept. 10, 1877; m. Apr. 20, 1910, Evelyn Virginia Howell, daughter of Joshua L. and Mary Savage Howell, of Philadelphia. Their child:

Evelyn Eyre Willing; b. Apr. 18, 1914.

162. Edward Shippen; b. Aug. 16, 1880; m. Apr. 9, 1913, Edith Rawle, daughter of James and Charlotte Parker Rawle of Philadelphia. Their child:

Edward Shippen Willing (Jr.); b. Apr. 11, 1915.

163. Rebecca Thomson; b. June 22, 1882; m. Benjamin F. Pepper.

164. Charles; b. Nov. 17, 1884; m. Oct. 1921, Marian Taylor, daughter of Dr. William J. and Emily Newbold Taylor of Philadelphia.

(121) ELIZABETH PAUL SHIPPEN ⁷ (MARY CATHERINE PAUL ⁶, JOHN RODMAN ⁵, JAMES ⁴, JOHN ³, JAMES ², JOSEPH ¹).

Born at Philadelphia, July 8, 1858. She married November 4, 1886, Charles Wheeler Barnes, and died October 20, 1887.

Charles Wheeler Barnes was born in New York City. He there practiced as an attorney at law. He died Dec. 19, 1928.

CHILD OF CHARLES W. AND ELIZABETH S. BARNES.

165. Edward Shippen; b. Sept. 10, 1887; m. (1) Apr. 11, 1912, Eleanor Barr, daughter of Rev. Preston Barr of Wilkinsonville, Mass. She died Jan. 23, 1919. Their children:

Elizabeth Shippen Barnes; b. Jan. 13, 1913.

Edward Shippen Barnes (Jr.); b. Aug. 26, 1916.

m. (2) Feb., 1920, Dorothy A. Matthews, daughter of J. Sebastian Matthews of Providence, R. I. Their child:

John Matthews Barnes; b. May 13, 1930.

(123) MARGARET SHIPPEN ⁷ (MARY CATHERINE PAUL ⁶, JOHN RODMAN ⁵, JAMES ⁴, JOHN ³, JAMES ², JOSEPH ¹).

Born at Annapolis, Maryland, June 18, 1869. She married February, 1900, Edwards S. Dunn.

Edwards S. Dunn was born Feb. 3, 1865; graduated from University of Pennsylvania in 1887. Resides in Philadelphia. President of Philadelphia Warehousing Co.

CHILDREN OF EDWARDS S. AND MARGARET SHIPPEN
DUNN.

166. Katharine Shippen; b. July 23, 1905; m. June 19, 1926, at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, John Kremer, Jr., son of John and Claire E. Floyd Kremer of Philadelphia.

167. Robert; b. Dec. 10, 1907; m. June 14, 1929, Frances T. Kremer, daughter of John and Claire E. Floyd Kremer.

Their child:

Margaret Shippen Dunn; b. Mar. 27, 1932.

(124) ELIZABETH TILDEN SNELLING ⁷ (ELEA-
NORA ELLICOTT PAUL ⁶, JOHN RODMAN ⁵, JAMES ⁴,
JOHN ³, JAMES ², JOSEPH ¹).

Born February 3, 1855; married May 13, 1883,
Rev. Augustine Heard Amory (b. July 20, 1852; d. Apr.
9, 1904), son of James S. and Mary Copley (Greene)
Amory of Boston, Massachusetts. Resides at Dedham,
Massachusetts.

CHILDREN OF REV. AUGUSTINE H. AND ELIZABETH T. S.
AMORY.

168. James Sullivan; b. Nov. 10, 1890.

169. Harold; b. Sept. 3, 1893; m. July 28, 1923, at
Mattapoisett, Mass., Amey Peters, daughter of
William York and Amey (Sharpe) Peters of Bos-
ton, Massachusetts. Their children:

Frederick Amory; b. Nov. 7, 1925.

Amey Amory; b. May 11, 1927.

Hugh Amory; b. July 1, 1930.

(126) RODMAN PAUL SNELLING ⁷ (ELEANORA EL-LICOTT PAUL ⁶, JOHN RODMAN ⁵, JAMES ⁴, JOHN ³, JAMES ², JOSEPH ¹).

Born April 26, 1861. Graduate of Harvard, 1882; resident of Boston, Massachusetts. Manufacturer. Married June 12, 1900, Eva B. de Treville of Richmond, Virginia.

CHILD OF RODMAN PAUL AND EVA SNELLING.

170. Ella de Treville; b. Apr. 15, 1901; m. Jan. 15, 1931, at Aiken, S. C., James Simpson, Jr., of Chicago, Ill. Their child
Sheila Simpson; b. Feb. 4, 1933.

(127) JOHN LINZEE SNELLING ⁷ (ELEANORA ELLICOTT PAUL ⁶, JOHN RODMAN ⁵, JAMES ⁴, JOHN ³, JAMES ², JOSEPH ¹).

Born January 3, 1864. Graduated Harvard Univ., 1886, and lived in Boston. Married October 17, 1894, Christine Louise Williams, daughter of Henry Bigelow and Louisa (Frothingham) Williams, of Boston, Massachusetts. Died January 11, 1907.

CHILDREN OF JOHN LINZEE AND CHRISTINE L. W.
SNELLING.

171. Christine; b. June 18, 1896; m. June 20, 1917, at Boston, Loring W. Coleman of Chicago, son of Joseph S. Coleman of same place. Their children:
Loring W. Coleman (Jr.); b. Apr. 27, 1918.
John Linzee Snelling Coleman; b. Jan. 13, 1923.
172. Henry Bigelow Williams; b. Feb. 14, 1899, of Boston, Mass.; m. Sept. 22, 1928, at Wayland, Mass., Jessica Henderson, daughter of Walter B. and Jessica L. Henderson.
Their child:
Jonathan Russell Snelling; b. Nov. 26, 1929.

(131) HENRY NEILL PAUL⁷ (HENRY N.⁶, JOHN RODMAN⁵, JAMES⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹).

Born in Philadelphia September 25, 1863. Graduated Princeton 1884. Patent Lawyer of Philadelphia. He married January 30, 1889, Margaret Crosby Butler, daughter of William Allen and Mary R. Butler, of Yonkers, New York.

CHILDREN OF (131) HENRY NEILL AND MARGARET B. PAUL.

173. Theodore Sedgwick; b. Feb. 9, 1890. Graduated Princeton Univ. 1911. Lawyer of Philadelphia. Married, June 15, 1916, Adeline Louise Forbes Pepper, daughter of George Wharton and Charlotte Fisher Pepper of Philadelphia.

174. Mary Russell; b. July 29, 1891; m. June 5, 1924, Dr. George Colket Caner (Harvard, 1917) of Boston, Mass., son of Harrison K. and Emily Colket Caner of Philadelphia.

CHILDREN OF DR. GEORGE COLKET AND MARY R. CANER.

George Colket (Jr.); b. Oct. 12, 1925.

Emily; b. Feb. 6, 1927.

Mary Adeline; b. Mar. 11, 1931.

175. John Rodman; b. Apr. 18, 1893. Graduated Princeton Univ. 1915. M. D., Johns Hopkins 1919. m. Sept. 30, 1922, Mary Leita Harlan, daughter of Henry David and Helen Altemus Harlan, of Baltimore.

176. William Allen Butler; b. Feb. 24, 1895. Graduated Princeton Univ. 1919; m. Sept. 16, 1922, Adelaide Sims Newlin, daughter of James Caverly and Adelaide Sims Newlin, of Philadelphia.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER AND ADELAIDE NEWLIN PAUL.

William Allen Butler (Jr.); b. Apr. 11, 1924.

James Caverly Newlin; b. Apr. 30, 1926.

Nicholas Newlin; b. April 22, 1928.

Margaret Crosby; b. Jan. 31, 1930.

Peter Comegys; b. Jan. 11, 1931.

177. Samuel Hollingsworth; b. July 5, 1896; Cornell Univ.; m. Feb. 7, 1925, Margaret Tyler, daughter of Rev. Coryden C. and Charlotte Lum Tyler, of Philadelphia.

178. Arthur; b. Aug. 28, 1898. Graduated Princeton Univ., 1920; m. (1) Apr. 17, 1922, Betty Conrad Welsh, daughter of Samuel and Emily Price Welsh of Philadelphia. They were divorced 1931; m. (2) Apr. 29, 1932, at New York City, Adeline Van Nostrand Hitch, daughter of Joseph Delano and Adeline Van Nostrand Dorr Hitch, of Denver, Colorado.

CHILDREN OF ARTHUR AND BETTY CONRAD WELSH
PAUL.

Leslie; b. June 14, 1923.

Moirra; b. May 1, 1930.

179. Henry Neill; b. Apr. 6, 1900. Graduated U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, June 2, 1922. Lawyer of Philadelphia; m. Sept. 26, 1925, Marianne Frazer Harris, daughter of George Brodhead and Elizabeth Holbert Harris of Philadelphia.

CHILDREN OF HENRY NEILL AND MARIANNE FRAZER
HARRIS PAUL.

Anne Harris; b. July 21, 1926.

Henry Neill; b. Aug. 30, 1928.

Jean MacDonald; b. Mar. 29, 1932.

180. Margaret Neill; b. June 4, 1904; m. June 28, 1924, Samuel Browning Irwin (Princeton, 1922), son of Robert F. and Anna May Clement Irwin of Philadelphia.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL B. AND MARGARET PAUL
IRWIN.

Paul; b. July 6, 1925.

Sydney; b. Feb. 29, 1928.

Ann Forsythe; b. Apr. 5, 1929.

(134) SAMUEL WILSON FISHER⁷ (MARY WILSON⁶, ELIZABETH⁵, JAMES⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹).

Born in Philadelphia, September 25, 1853. He married May 23, 1888, Clara F. Jones (b. Jan. 31, 1862), daughter of James P. and Margaret Jones of Newark, New Jersey. His residence was at Ambler, Pennsylvania. He died Dec. 24, 1932.

CHILDREN OF (134) SAMUEL WILSON AND CLARA JONES
FISHER.

181. Clarence Wilson; b. July 18, 1889; m. May 12, 1916, Josephine Cooke, daughter of James W. and Josephine Johns Cooke of Philadelphia; d. Apr. 11, 1932.

Their children:

Elizabeth Coleman; b. April 12, 1919.

Josephine Beaven; b. June 19, 1921.

182. Gertrude Rosamund; b. Feb. 11, 1896.

(137) ROSALIE PAUL⁷ (CHARLES RODMAN⁶,
THOMAS⁵, JAMES⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹).

Born April 5, 1878. She married April 18, 1901,
Henry Anthony Barclay, Jr., of New York, son of
Henry A. and Clara Oldfield Wright Barclay.

CHILDREN OF HENRY ANTHONY AND ROSALIE PAUL
BARCLAY.

183. Rosalie Paul; b. May 17, 1903.

184. Clara Oldfield; b. Apr. 18, 1906; m. (at West
Point) Oct. 19, 1926, Lieut. Richard Garner
Thomas, Jr., U. S. A.

(141) MARGARET OGLESBY PAUL ⁷ (FRANK W. ⁶, JAMES W. ⁵, JAMES ⁴, JOHN ³, JAMES ², JOSEPH ¹).

Born January 16, 1876. She married November 15, 1899, John Kent Kane, lawyer of Philadelphia.

CHILDREN OF JOHN KENT AND (141) MARGARET PAUL KANE.

185. Florence Paul; b. Mar. 25, 1901; m. June 9, 1928, James H. Foskett (Lieut., U. S. N.), son of Charles T. Foskett.
186. John Kent (Jr.); b. Aug. 13, 1902; m. Oct. 20, 1929, Alice Doll, daughter of Otto Doll of Greenwich, Conn.
187. Frank Paul; b. Jan. 6, 1903; m. Nov. 10, 1926 (2d Pres. Church, Phila.), Levina Sevier Hammond, daughter of Dr. L. Jay and Frances Bernard Hammond of Philadelphia.

THEIR CHILD:

Pauline; b. Dec. 3, 1927.

188. Braden Bayard; b. Dec. 23, 1909.

(142) OGLESBY PAUL ⁷ (FRANK W.⁶, JAMES W.⁵,
JAMES ⁴, JOHN ³, JAMES ², JOSEPH ¹).

Born September 28, 1877. Landscape engineer in Philadelphia where he died October 5, 1915. He married June 22, 1907, Laura L. Wilson, daughter of Cecil Porter and Caroline J. N. Wilson of Boston, Massachusetts.

CHILDREN OF OGLESBY AND LAURA WILSON PAUL.

189. Lawrence Oglesby; b. July 2, 1909.

190. Rodman Wilson; b. Nov. 6, 1912.

191. Oglesby; b. May 3, 1916.

(143) MARY LILLIAN PAUL⁷ (FRANK W.⁶, JAMES W.⁵, JAMES⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹).

Born March 11, 1881. She married October 25, 1905, Richard Howard Bland of Baltimore, son of John Randolph and Maria Hardin Bland.

CHILDREN OF RICHARD HOWARD AND (143) MARY LILLIAN BLAND.

192. John Randolph (2d); b. Aug. 7, 1907.

193. Richard Howard (Jr.); b. May 24, 1910; m. May 9, 1931, Katharine Byrd Fox, daughter of Free-land Fox of Baltimore, Md.

194. Frank Paul; b. April 19, 1912.

(145) ELLEN DREXEL PAUL⁷ (JAMES W., JR.⁶, JAMES W.⁵, JAMES⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹).

Born November 5, 1880; married, 1904, Paul Denckla Mills of Philadelphia. They reside at 405 Park Avenue, New York City.

CHILDREN OF PAUL DENCKLA AND ELLEN PAUL MILLS.

195. Frances Paul; b. May 1, 1905; m., Apr. 16, 1925, John Hobart Warren Ingersoll.

THEIR CHILDREN:

Hobart Warren; b. Apr. 19, 1926; d. May 6, 1927.

Paul Mills; b. Apr. 13, 1928.

Henry McKean; b. Oct. 29, 1929.

196. Paul Denckla (Jr.); b. June 23, 1906; d. May 13, 1907.

197. James Paul; b. Nov. 7, 1908.

198. Samuel Wynne; b. Dec. 9, 1912.

(146) ANTHONY J. DREXEL PAUL⁷ (JAMES W., JR.⁶, JAMES W.⁵, JAMES⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹).

Born February 10, 1884. Married December 29, 1908, Isabel Biddle, daughter of Dr. Alexander W. and Anne McKennan Biddle, of Chestnut Hill. They reside at Radnor, near Philadelphia.

CHILDREN OF ANTHONY J. DREXEL AND ISABEL BIDDLE
PAUL.

199. James W.; b. Oct. 12, 1911.

200. A. J. Drexel (Jr.); b. Nov. 30, 1914.

201. Anne; b. July 24, 1916.

202. Isabel; b. Jan. 11, 1923.

(147) MARY ASTOR PAUL ⁷ (JAMES W., Jr.⁶, JAMES W.⁵, JAMES ⁴, JOHN ³, JAMES ², JOSEPH ¹).

Born March 26, 1889, married June 21, 1909, Charles A. Munn, whom she divorced November 26, 1929.

CHILDREN OF CHARLES A. AND MARY A. PAUL MUNN.

203. Pauline; b. Nov. 30, 1909; m. Aug. 20, 1931, Milton Dorland Doyle.

204. Charles Alexander, Jr.; b. Oct. 25, 1913.

205. Mary; b. March 3, 1915.

206. Frances Drexel; b. February 14, 1917.

(148) WALDORF ASTOR ⁷ (MARY D. PAUL ⁶, JAMES W. ⁵, JAMES ⁴, JOHN ³, JAMES ², JOSEPH ¹).

Born May 21, 1879. Married May 3, 1906, Nancy Witcher Langhorne, daughter of Col. Chiswell Dabney Langhorne of Greenwood, Virginia, formerly wife of Robert Gould Shaw, of Boston, Massachusetts. He succeeded in 1919 to his father's title as Second Viscount Astor.

CHILDREN OF WALDORF AND NANCY LANGHORNE ASTOR.

- 207. William Waldorf; b. Aug. 13, 1907.
- 208. Nancy Phyllis Louise; b. Mar. 22, 1909.
- 209. Francis David Langhorne; b. Mar. 5, 1912.
- 210. Michael Langhorne; b. Apr. 10, 1916.
- 211. John Jacob; b. Aug. 29, 1918.

(151) JOHN JACOB ASTOR⁷ (MARY DAHLGREN PAUL⁶, JAMES W.⁵, JAMES⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹).

Born May 20, 1886. During the war was Major of the First Life Guards. Is a member of Parliament, and Proprietor of the London "Times." He married, August 28, 1916, Violet Mary, daughter of the fourth Earl of Minto and widow of Lord Charles Mercer-Nairne.

CHILDREN OF JOHN JACOB AND VIOLET MARY ASTOR.

212. Gavin; b. June 1, 1918.

213. Hugh Waldorf; b. Nov. 20, 1920.

214. John; b. Sept. 26, 1923.

EIGHTH GENERATION.

For the most part the eighth and ninth generations have been interspersed in place under the seventh generation. But in a few cases it has been found necessary to bring the eighth generation forward under its own heading.

(155) SAMUEL MCKEAN BAYARD⁸ (MARGARETTA PEERY WILSON⁷, ELIZABETH PAUL GILL⁶, SIDNEY PAUL⁵, THOMAS⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹).

Born November 21, 1868. Graduated Princeton, 1889. Resided in Germantown. Married February 5, 1901, Esther Lardner Starr (b. Mar. 5, 1865; d. Mar. 8, 1929), daughter of Isaac and Mary (Lardner) Starr of Philadelphia. He died Mar. 23, 1932.

CHILDREN OF S. MCKEAN AND ESTHER STARR BAYARD.

215. Mary Lardner; b. May 26, 1902; m. Aug. 22, 1923, George Lawrence Nicholas, Jr., son of George Lawrence and Amy F. Michell Nicholas.

THEIR CHILDREN:

Anne Lawrence Nicholas; b. Dec. 21, 1926.

Bayard Nicholas; b. Apr. 21, 1929.

216. Frances McKean; b. Jan. 18, 1905; m. May 7, 1927, Rev. Edmund B. M. Wood, son of Alonzo Lippincott and Fanny Brand Wood.

THEIR CHILDREN:

Judith Bayard Wood; b. Sept. 12, 1928.

Edmund Bacon Wood; b. Dec. 1, 1930.

(158) EDITH STUYVESANT BAYARD ⁸ (MARGARETTA PEERY WILSON ⁷, ELIZABETH PAUL GILL ⁶, SIDNEY PAUL ⁵, THOMAS ⁴, JOHN ³, JAMES ², JOSEPH ¹).

Born December 20, 1876. Married, October 12, 1898, Henry Price Wright (b. May 28, 1871), son of Robert Kent and Henrietta Price Wright.

CHILDREN OF HENRY PRICE AND EDITH (BAYARD)
WRIGHT.

217. Stuyvesant Bayard; b. July 23, 1900; m. Apr. 23, 1927, Rebecca Addison Holland, daughter of Griffin William and Grace Addison Wilkins Holland.

THEIR CHILD:

Stuyvesant Bayard Wright, Jr.; b. Mar. 22, 1928.

218. Henry Price (Jr.); b. Nov. 29, 1903.

219. Margaretta Bayard; b. June 17, 1910.

(163) REBECCA THOMSON WILLING⁸ (ANNA SHIPPEN⁷, MARY CATHARINE PAUL⁶, JOHN RODMAN⁵, JAMES⁴, JOHN³, JAMES², JOSEPH¹).

Born June 22, 1882. Married, June 2, 1902, Benjamin Franklin Pepper.

Benjamin Franklin Pepper (b. Jan. 21, 1879), son of Dr. William and Frances Sergeant Perry Pepper, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and practiced law in Philadelphia. He was commissioned Major in U. S. A. during the Great War and was killed in action, Sept. 26, 1918.

CHILDREN OF MAJOR BENJAMIN F. AND REBECCA
WILLING PEPPER.

220. Benjamin F. (Jr.); b. June 10, 1906; m. Oct. 9, 1925, Anna B. Harris, daughter of H. Frazer and Virginia B. Johnston Harris.

THEIR CHILD:

Benjamin F. (3d); b. March 2, 1930.

221. George Willing; b. May 29, 1909.

222. Anne Shippen; b. Nov. 18, 1911; m. June 1, 1928, William H. Ashton, son of Dr. Thomas G. and Mary L. Henszey Ashton.

THEIR CHILDREN:

Rebecca Willing; b. Jan. 15, 1929.

Anne Shippen; b. Dec. 12, 1930.

APPENDIX A.

The Deed of September 10, 1685, from Edward Blinman to Joseph Paull is recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for the City of Philadelphia in Deed Book C 2, Page 1. It reads as follows:

This Indenture made the tenth day of the seaventh month in the year of our Lord according to the account now used in England one Thousand six hundred eighty five and in the first year of the Raigne of King James in for and over England *Between* Edward Blinman of the parish of Shepton Mallett in the County of Somersett, Clothier of the one part and Joseph Paull of Ilminster in the County aforesaid, Sergemaker, of the other part *whereas* the said Edward Blinman of the Parish and County aforesaid Clothier stands seized to him and his heirs of and in one thousand acres of Land with the appertenences Lying and being in the province of Pensilvania in America late purchased of William Penn Esquire Proprietor and Governor of the said province by the aforesaid Edward Blinman the which said Thousand acres were to be set out in such places and parts of the said province and in such manner and at such time and times as [is provided] by certain Concessions and Constitutions made between the said William Penn and the purchasers of land in the said Province. To be had and holden of the said William Penn and his heirs by and under the Rent of one shilling for every hundred acres of the said thousand also with several Covenant conditions and agreements in conveyances thereof mentioned and contained as in and by the same relation thereunto being had more fully and at large doth appear, the which conveyance bears date the tenth day of May in the Year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and eighty one and in the thirty-third year of the reign of King Charles the Second over England. **Now These Presents Witness** that the said Edward Blinman as well for and in considera-

tion of the sum of six pounds of Lawfull money of England to him in hand paid at or before the ensealing and delivery hereof by the said Joseph Paull the receipt whereof the said Edward Blinman doth acknowledge every part and parcell thereof, and doth exonerate, acquit and discharge the said Joseph Paull his heirs executors administrators forever by these presents, As also for other good causes and considerations him thereunto moving: *Hath* granted bargained and sold aliened enfoeffed and confirmed and by these presents doth grant bargain and sell alien enfoeff and confirm unto the said Joseph Paull his heirs and assigns the whole sum of two hundred and fifty acres of land with the appurtenances, It being one moyety or quarter part of the aforesaid thousand acres, and all his Estate Right title and interest Claime and demand of in and to the said two hundred and fifty acres of land in any part and parcell thereof *To have* and to hold the said Two hundred and fifty acres of Land with the appurtenances unto the said Joseph Paull his heirs and assigns forever more and that in as large and ample and beneficial manner and forme to all intents and purposes as him the said Edward Blinman may or might have claimed and enjoyed by and under the yearly Chief or quit Rent aforesaid according to the intent and true meaning of these presents.

(Here follow the grantee's covenants for peaceable possession and for further assurance.)

In witness whereof the said Edward Blinman to this part of these present Indentures hath set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

EDWARD BLINMAN

Sealed and delivered in
the presence of

JOSEPH SHEPPARD

JOHN POWELL

THOMAS DICKERSON

[Endorsed] Recorded ye 20th 8 mo. 1686.

APPENDIX B.**WILL OF JOSEPH PAULL.**

Recorded in the Register of Wills Office, Philadelphia, in *Will Book D*, p. 78.

Be it remembered the fourth day of the fourth month called June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and seventeen I Joseph Paull of Oxford in the County of Philadelphia in the Province of Pensilvania yeoman being very sick and weak of body but of perfect mind and memory, thanks be to God for the same therefore calling unto mind the Mortallity of my body and knowing that it is appointed for man to dye do make and ordain this my last will and testament. Imprimis I give and bequeath to my daughter Ann the wife of John Knowles Ten Pounds. Item give unto my son Henry Paull five pounds. Item I give unto my five Grand Children Pounds. Item I give unto my son James Paul five Pounds. Item I give unto my five grand children viz Sarah, Elizabeth, Ann, Margaret and Susannah Knowles all children of John Knowles to each of them five pounds. Item I give to my Grandson James Paull Son of Joseph Paull five pounds and to my granddaughter Elizabeth the daughter of the said Joseph Paull five pound. Item I give unto my three grandchildren viz Joseph, Jonathon and John Paull children of my son John Paull to each of them five Pounds all the said Legacies to all ye Grandchildren not to be Demanded nor paid untill after the Decease of my beloved wife Margaret Paull unless she of her own free will see meet to do it. Item I give unto my son Joseph Paull five Pound and to be assistance to my beloved wife in her executrixship. Item I give unto my man Josiah Cooke if he serve his time out faithfully Twenty Shillings. Item I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Margaret Paull all and Singular

the Residue of my personal Estate and whom I also ordain and appoint to be my Sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament. And I do hereby utterly Disallow Revoke and Disannull all and every other former Testamts Wills, Legacies and Bequests and Executts by me in any ways before named willed or Bequeathed Ratifying and Confirming this and no other to be my Last Will and Testamt. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the day and year aforesd JOSEPH PAULL (Seal)

Signed Sealed Published Pronounced and Declared by the said Joseph Paull as his Last Will and Testamt in ye presence of us the Subscribers.

Hugh Willcocks	Elinor Obern	Thomas Canby
X	X	
his mark	her mark	

Philadelphia September 3d 1717 There personally appeared Hugh Wilcocks and Thomas Canby two of the witnesses to the foregoing Will and on their Solemn Affirmations According to Law did declare they saw Joseph Paull the Testator above named Sign Seal Publish and Declare ye same as his last Will and Testament and that at the doing thereof he was of sound mind memory and understanding to ye best of their knowledge.

Coram Pet Evans Reg. Genll.

Be it Remembered That on ye 3d day of September 1717 the Last Will and Testament of Joseph Paull Dec'd was Proved in due form of law and Probate and Letters of Administration was granted to Margaret Paull Executrix therein named being first affirmed according to Law Well and trully to Administer and to bring an Inventory of the Decdts Estate into ye Register Generals Office at Philada the 3d day of October next And also to Render Accts when required.

Given under ye Seal of said Office

Pet Evans Reg. Genll.

APPENDIX C.**WILL OF JAMES PAUL OF ABINGTON.**

Recorded in the Register of Wills office at Philadelphia in the Will Book M, page 122.

Be it Remembered that I James Paul of Abington in the County of Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania, Yeoman, being weak in body but of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding for which and all other mercies and blessings on me bestowed I gave thanks to the Almighty Author of my being, sometimes feeling the symptoms of mortality laying hold of my earthly frame and knowing it is appointed for all men once to die, I thought proper to settle my temperal affairs by this my last will and testament in manner following (to say) First my will is that my body be interred in a decent Christian manner at the direction of my Executors. In the next place my will is that all my just debts, Funeral Expenses and Probate hereof be fully paid and satisfied by my executors with all convenient speed after my decease. And I do hereby nominate and appoint my well beloved wife Sarah Paul and my two sons Robert Paul and John Paul co-executors of this my last Will and Testament. And I do hereby give and bequeath unto my said well beloved wife for her own proper use and behoof the best feather Bed, Bedstead and Furniture thereunto belonging together with a large Looking Glass, Walnut Table, Case of Drawers and Six Chairs, with such other furniture as she shall choose to furnish one Room, and also her choice of one horse or mare and one cow, with her saddle and bridle. And it is further my will and I do order that my said wife shall have Two Rooms in my now dwelling house, such as she may chuse, Together with all such privileges of the Kitchen, Sellar, Spring House and Garden as shall be necessary for her use with

free Ingress, Egress and Regress into To and from one part and place to another; all which Liberties and Privileges my will is that my said wife shall or may peaceably and quietly enjoy During the term of her natural life.

I give and devise unto my son Robert Paul and to his heirs and assigns All that my equal undivided fourth part of the forge called Spruce Forge with the tract of land thereunto belonging situate in Abington containing by computation upward of 16 acres, with the like part of the Buildings, Improvements and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, Together with the Implements for making of Barr Iron; And also all my part share or dividend of the stock and outstanding Debts now due to the said Forge Company; and I also give and devise unto my said son Robert and to his heirs and assigns all my equal undivided third part of the Land and Premises Purchased of Mary McVaugh, Walter Moore and Edmond McVaugh situate in Abington aforesaid, together with their appurtenances to hold the said several parts or Dividends of the said forge and several parcels of Land unto him my said son Robert Paul his heirs and Assigns forever. And I also bequeath unto my said Son Robert one third part of the money that shall arise from the sale of my Tract of land in Goshen in the County of Chester, which said several beforementioned Devises and bequests together with what I have heretofore given to him my said son Robert shall be in full of his part or share of my Estate.

I give and devise unto my son John Paul and to his heirs and assigns, a certain piece or parcel of land, part of my Tract of Land in Abington aforesaid, computed to contain upward of 55 Acres, to be laid off next adjoining his other land and to be divided from my other land by a line running parallel to the Road or Street called Susquehanna Street, said Line to be at the Distance of 200 perches from the middle of said

Street, together with the improvements and appurtenances, to hold to him my said son John Paul, his heirs and assigns forever; And I do give and bequeath unto my said son John the sum of 100 Pounds money of Pennsylvania to be paid to him out of the money arising out of the sale of my personal estate, which said before mentioned devise and bequest, Together with what I have heretofore given him shall be in full of his part or share of my estate.

I give and devise unto my Son Jacob Paul and to his heirs and assigns all the residue and remainder of my Plantation and Tract of Land whereon I now dwell Situate in Abington aforesaid computed to contain about 300 acres (be the same more or less) Together with the Messuage, Buildings and Improvements thereunto belonging To hold the said Tract of Land and premises with the appurtenances unto him my said son Jacob Paul his heirs and assigns forever, Excepting and Reserving out of this present Devise the liberties and privileges I have hereinbefore given and granted unto my said loving wife. And it is also further my will and I do order and direct that my said Son Jacob his heirs and assigns shall find and provide from time to time hereafter a sufficient quantity of fire wood cut of a suteable length and brought near to her room Door for her use, and also to keep my said Wife's Horse and Cow in good order from time to time both in Summer and Winter in a sufficiency of pasturage and fodder which said provisions my said son Jacob shall find and provide for my said wife's use During her natural life. But in case my said wife should choose to live elsewhere and not with my said son Jacob, then my will is that he shall pay unto her my said wife in consideration of the aforesaid privileges the sum of four pounds per annum during the time of her so living elsewhere. And it is further my will and I do hereby order that my said son Jacob his heirs or assigns shall pay unto my daughter Hannah Paul the sum of 60 pounds money of Penn-

sylvania when she shall arrive to the age of 21 years, the payment of which said sum of 60 pounds and performing the several clauses and conditions before mentioned to be performed for the use of my said wife I charge as a debt on the land so devised to him my said son Jacob and I do further give and bequeath unto him my said son Jacob one feather bed and furniture, one large Walnut Table, one Desk and my best cart, two of my cart horses, with their gears (the one to be the Thiller) one cow and also one Plow and Irons, which said devise and bequest shall be in full of this my said Son Jacob's part or share of my estate. And I do hereby fully empower and authorize my executors hereinbefore named or the survivors of them to make and also to receive of my brother-in-Law Robert Jones or others such Releases or Instruments in writing as shall be deemed necessary for affixing and ascertaining the boundaries of our respective Lands in Goshen in the County of Chester according to a partition thereof lately made and agreed on by us, whereby I was to have upwards of 200 acres as by Francis Wayn's Draught and Survey will appear. And I do hereby fully empower and authorize my executors or the survivors of them to sell all that my Tract of Land situate in Goshen aforesaid with the improvements and appurtenances and also all that my one equal and undivided moiety or $\frac{1}{2}$ part of a grist mill and two Tracts of land thereunto belonging Lying contiguous with the buildings, improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging in the township of upper Dublin and White Marsh in the County of Philadelphia now in the Tenure of Jacob Edge and to sign, seal and execute proper deed or deeds of conveyance for the same to the purchaser or purchasers thereof or to their heirs or assigns in Fee Simple and the money arising from the sale of my said lands in Goshen my will is that one third part thereof be paid to my said Son Robert as aforesaid and the other two thirds part thereof to be equally divided into

3 parts and paid to my 3 daughters, Susanna, Margaret and Ann, part and share alike with all convenient speed; and as for and concerning the money arising from the sale of said moiety or $\frac{1}{2}$ part of said grist mill, Lands and Appurtenances and also from the sale of all and singular my personal Estate (not hereinbefore given and bequeathed) which I order to be sold, my will is and I do hereby order that 450 pounds shall be immediately or with all convenient speed be put out to Interest on good securities and the interest arising therefrom I give and bequeath unto my said loving wife during her natural life, Towards her support in her declining years, Yet nevertheless my will is and I do order and allow that my said wife shall at any Time hereafter either by will or otherwise have the disposal of 50 Pounds part of the said 450 Pounds, as she may think proper, which said legacy and bequest so given and bequeathed unto my said loving wife is upon this condition, that she my said wife do accept of the same in full satisfaction of her part, share and dower or right of dower in my estate.

And I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Hannah the sum of 100 Pounds money of Pennsylvania which I order to be placed out to Interest on good securities and the said 100 Pounds and interest thereof to be hers when she arrives to the age of 17 years. But in case my said daughter Hannah should depart this life before she arrives to the age without lawful issue my will is that the said 100 Pounds and Interest thereof (if any) shall be equally divided between my said loving wife and my two daughters Margaret Edge and Ann Knight part and share alike. And as for and concerning the residue of the money arising from the sale aforesaid neither hereinbefore allowed towards my said wife's support or otherwise given and bequeathed my will is that the same shall be equally Divided and paid unto my 2 daughters Margaret Edge and Ann Knight or their legal representatives part and share alike.

And as for and concerning the remaining 400 Pounds so as before ordered to be put out on Interest for the use of my wife during her life, my will is and I do hereby give and bequeath the same after the decease of my said wife unto my 3 daughters to wit Margaret Edge, Ann Knight and Hannah Paul, to be paid to them part and share alike, but in case either of my said daughters should depart this life before my said wife leaving lawful issue my will is that such issue shall have their mother's part or share equally divided between them.

And lastly I do hereby revoke and make void all wills and testaments by me at any time heretofore made, ratifying and confirming this for and as my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 8th day of the 12th month in the year of our Lord 1760.

JAMES PAUL (L. S.)

Signed, Sealed, published and pronounced
by James Paul, the testator, for and as
his last will and testament in the pres-
ence of us who at his request subscribe
our names as witnesses Hereunto :

THOS. FLETCHER, MOSES LOCKERD, JOHN LUKEN

Be it further Remembered that I the within named James Paul of Abington in the County of Philadelphia hath on further consideration Respecting my foregoing Last will and testament concluded that as the legacies therein given and bequeathed to my daughter Hannah will fall greatly short of being equal with what I have therein given either of my daughters Margaret or Ann, And as I apprehend my father-in-law Morris Morris of Richland in the County of Bucks either hath or will by his last will and testament or otherwise leave something considerable to me or my wife, now in case he should leave by will or otherwise anything to me, It is further my will and I do hereby give and bequeath (all

that my said Father-in-Law may so leave to me) unto my daughter Hannah, and desire the same may be paid to her for her own proper use and behoof and do hereby desire that this codicil or writing may be deemed and taken for and as a part of my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

Dated this 11th day of the 12th month in the year of our Lord 1760.

JAMES PAUL (L. S.)

Signed, Sealed, published and declared by
James Paul, the testator, for and as
part of his last will and testament in
the presence of us :

THOS. FLETCHER, MOSES LOCKERD, JOHN LUKEN.

Philadelphia, 23 June 1761, then personally appeared Thos. Fletcher, Moses Lockerd and John Luken the witnesses to the foregoing will and said codicil and the said Thos. Fletcher and John Luken on their solemn affirmation according to law and the said Moses Lockerd on oath did Respectively declare they saw and heard James Paul the testator therein named sign, seal, publish and declare the same will for and as his last will and testament, and also saw and heard him sign, seal, publish and declare the said Codicil to the said will made and subjoined, for and as a codicil part or addition to his said will and that at the doing of each he was of sound mind memory and understanding to the best of their knowledge.

CORAM WM. PLUMSTED, Reg. Gen.

June 23, 1761—Proved and letters granted to Sarah Paul, Robert Paul and John Paul, Executors.

APPENDIX D.**THE WILSON FAMILY.**

In examining the history of the family whose descents from Joseph Paul have been traced in this volume, one cannot fail to notice the shifting of the Church connections which the course of time has effected.

For four generations this Paul family was a Quaker family. In the fifth generation all connection with Meeting came to an end, and every branch of the family established connections with the Presbyterian Church. In the sixth generation these connections began to weaken and several of the branches became Episcopalian. In the present seventh and eighth generations the Episcopal communicants outnumber those who have retained Presbyterian affiliation. This latter change is obviously due to the reaction against a doctrinal theology which the wider outlook of the twentieth century has brought about. But in seeking for the cause which led our family from Quakerism to Presbyterianism, it becomes clear that it may be traced to the influence of the Rev. Matthew Wilson of Lewes, Delaware, and of his son, the Rev. James P. Wilson, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia from 1806 to 1829, three of whose sons chose members of our family for their wives.

As the result of these intermarriages, it happens that most of the descendants of Dr. Wilson are entered in this book, and as no genealogy of the Wilson family has so far as I can ascertain been published, it seems worth while to here give an account of the Wilson family, with particular reference to their influence upon our family.

MATTHEW WILSON, D. D.,
of Lewes, Delaware.

Born Jan. 15, 1731; died Mar. 30, 1790.

Dr. Matthew Wilson was born January 15, 1731, in East Nottingham Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, the son of James and Jean Wilson, who came from Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania.

The Presbyterian Church in this country had its origin, towards the end of the seventeenth century, in the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and rapidly spread to adjoining parts. Matthew Wilson was by his parents educated for the Presbyterian ministry and was licensed to preach on April 17, 1754. In 1756, he assumed the pastorate of the Presbyterian congregations of Lewes, Delaware, and of Cool Spring, Delaware, at a salary of £70 a year. Subsequently he also assumed charge of the Indian River congregation, preaching every Sunday to one or other of these three congregations in rotation. He soon became the best known and most respected citizen of Sussex County, Delaware; for in addition to his pastoral duties he was a physician of great skill and experience and also the learned schoolmaster of the County. He lived his life at Lewes amidst a seafaring population who looked to him as both their spiritual advisor and their family doctor, and by whom he was consequently much beloved. During the Revolutionary War he was a militant Whig and an ardent patriot, and did much to keep his lukewarm community (for their commerce was much injured by the war) enlisted on the American side. Recognizing his successful and laborious work in his ministry, the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him in 1786 the degree of D. D. He died at Lewes, Delaware, March 30, 1790.

In person he was spare and seemingly feeble. His voice was low and his manner quiet. As a preacher he was persuasive rather than powerful. He was a great

reader and student of books. It was his peculiar habit to use simultaneously both red and black ink, his letters and sermons being written in black, with all emphatic parts in red, to accomplish which each of his desks was fitted with the required two inkstands.

At Lewes there lived at this time a widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Neill, with two young sons, Henry and John. Dr. Wilson became the advisor of the widow and the educator and guardian of the two boys. The younger of these boys he trained in medicine and in time John Neill, M. D., became the physician of the town of Snow Hill, Maryland, where he had found his wife, Elizabeth Martin. Dr. John Neill sent his oldest son, Henry, to Philadelphia to be educated as a physician and there he practiced medicine with great success during his entire life. He became, as the natural result of his upbringing, the intimate friend and in time the sole Ruling Elder of Dr. James P. Wilson, the Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, an account of whom is to follow. He was also the family physician of those branches of the Paul family of the 5th generation which lived in Philadelphia during the early part of the nineteenth century. As such it was his influence, combined with that of Dr. Wilson, which determined the trends of their religious thought. Furthermore, Dr. Henry Neill's daughter, Elizabeth, married Dr. John Rodman Paul.

Dr. Matthew Wilson married (1) 1756, Hester Gray, who died in 1762, having been the mother of two children, only one of whom survived her, a daughter Mary (known as Polly), who married Capt. Peter Marsh and died October 21, 1820.

Dr. Wilson married (2) 1764, Elizabeth Creghead, who long survived him and who died April 26, 1813, at the age of 83 years. Her burial is entered in the records of the First Presbyterian Church of Lewes with the comment, "An ornament to the church and a blessing to the world."

By his second wife Dr. Wilson had five children.
Of these:

Margaretta; b. 1767; m. Aug. 21, 1788, Major
William Peery.

James Patriot; b. Feb. 21, 1769, of whom below.

Theodore; b. Aug. 10, 1772; m. May 8, 1795, Mary
N. Kollock. He was a doctor of medicine in
Lewes, Delaware, and was assassinated Dec.
15, 1799. He was survived by his widow and
two sons, Matthew and James.

JAMES PATRIOT WILSON, D. D.,

of Lewes, Delaware, and Philadelphia, Pa.

Born February 21, 1769; died December 9, 1830.

This distinguished preacher and divine after being educated by his father graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1788 and was for a time a school teacher and a surveyor in his native town of Lewes. At first he was not at all attracted by the study of divinity to which his father had urged him, and always spoke of himself as of a sceptical turn of mind. He took up the practice of law and attained considerable eminence in his profession, practicing in the courts of Sussex County, Delaware; but he abandoned this profession about 1800 and studied for the ministry. He afterwards recorded that his changed standpoint as to life was caused by the sudden death of his first wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, and the brutal assassination of his brother Theodore before his eyes. He was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1804 and installed by the Presbytery of Lewes as pastor of the same three Presbyterian churches of which his father had before been in charge. On May 1, 1806, at the urgent solicitation of Dr. Benjamin Rush, he was called to be the Pastor of the First Presbyterian

Church of Philadelphia and on June 19, 1806, was there installed, his pastorate continuing with notable success until the year 1828, when owing to failing health he retired to a farm which he purchased on the upper waters of the Neshaminy. There he died December 9, 1830, and there he was buried.

Upon his tombstone in the old Neshaminy graveyard is this inscription which he had himself prepared:

Placida hic pace quiesco
 Jacobus P. Wilson
 Per annos bis septem composui lites
 Sacra exinde dogmata tractans
 Quid sum et fui jam noscis viator
 Quid die suprema videbis
 Brevi quid ipse fuimus nunc pectore verso
 Natus 1769 Obiit 1830

His Philadelphia pastorate was one of extraordinary success and influence. His personality combined with his preaching attracted to his church the culture and intellect of Philadelphia. The growth was so rapid that the old church on Market Street below Third was replaced by a much larger edifice at 7th and Washington Square, the historic edifice which still stands but which is threatened with destruction as a result of the westward movement of all of the churches of the old city.

He was a reasoning, not an emotional preacher. He was not a high Calvinist, but judged by the standards of his day, preached a liberal Presbyterianism. He never wrote out his sermons, never used notes, nor did he commit any part of his discourse to memory, but spoke for an hour entirely unaided by such helps. Being of a slight frame and lacking in strength, he did not stand during his service but seated himself behind his pulpit on a high chair and, often with a palm leaf fan in his hand, reasoned in a low but distinct voice to his crowded congregations as a father speaking to his family, and with extraordinary power and effectiveness. His learning was great, his logic severe, and his

method convincing. Ordinarily most affable and courteous, he could yet exhibit extraordinary severity. He was irritated by the inattention of members of his congregation and sometimes requested them to retire if they did not desire to listen. It is recorded that he thus violently rebuked from the pulpit his son Samuel for misbehavior during his father's preaching and ordered him to go home immediately.

A fine portrait in oils which has been preserved by his great-grandson, Mr. S. Wilson Fisher, of Ambler, Pennsylvania, shows him to have had a most animated and expressive although pale countenance. This latter circumstance was due to his habit of frequently drawing his blood. Phlebotomy was then the common practice of physicians and had been taught him by his father, and it was his custom before preaching to clarify his head by drawing some of his blood. This no doubt weakened him and shortened his life. It is here recorded because it is well that we should take account of the advance which time has made in our methods of therapy, and in our knowledge of how to preserve our strength in our latter years.

By a contemporary who knew him well, it is stated that he was in his time the only clergyman in the United States who had not only read all the Greek and Latin fathers but who almost literally lived among them, was familiar with all of them and knew the teachings of each. He was a purist in language. He published an English grammar and also a Hebrew grammar, as well as numerous theological works. Contrary to the usual custom of his time, he had but one Ruling Elder in his church, Henry Neill, M. D., above referred to.

To his church came the Paul family. Their connection with meeting had become purely formal. Here they were baptized, many of them as adults. No record of baptism of James Paul and his wife Elizabeth Rodman appears, but in the records of their burial in the graveyard of the First Presbyterian Church both are entered as "members." During Dr. Wilson's pastor-

ate or the succeeding pastorate of the Rev. Albert Barnes, and while Dr. Neill still continued as the elder of the church, the 5th generation of the Paul family in Philadelphia were all received into the membership of that church except Dr. John Rodman Paul, in whom the Quaker upbringing persisted and fostered a habit of independent thought which withstood the influences of his wife and children.

Dr. James P. Wilson married twice. To his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Hannah Woods, of Lewes, Delaware, he was married June 30, 1792. She had two children who died in infancy, and she herself died in December, 1795.

In May, 1798, he married Mary Hall (died January 5, 1839, aged 73 years), a sister of Governor Hall of Delaware, by whom he had nine children, only three of whom survived him. Of these:

Lemuel; baptized (Lewes) Sept. 27, 1801.

Samuel; b. (Lewes) Oct. 7, 1803; d. Feb. 3, 1832.
Doctor of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania; m. (First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia), Oct. 2, 1828 (38) Elizabeth Paul.

Jane; baptized Mar. 8, 1806.

Matthew; b. (Philadelphia) Aug. 8, 1807; d. (Neshaminy) Apr. 14, 1853; m. (Albany, N. Y.), June 12, 1834, (56) Elizabeth Paul Gill.

James Purves; b. Dec. 26, 1808; d.

Although thus baptized in the First Presbyterian Church, he later changed his name to James Patriot Wilson, taking his father's middle name.

Married (1) Mary Frazer (Lancaster), who died May 14, 1843, aged 25 years. They had two children: Mary, who married Wilbur, and Susan F., b. Apr., 1830, d. Mar. 30, 1839. Married (2) (57) Anna Reed Gill. By his second wife he had no children.

His sons who married endeavored to perpetuate the name of their father and grandfather, but without success, for

Samuel's son, James Patriot Wilson; b. July 8, 1831; d. Feb. 25, 1836.

Matthew's son, James Patriot Wilson; b. Aug. 2, 1839; d. Apr. 8, 1843.

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